

The Global Newspaper
Edited in Paris
Printed Simultaneously
in Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong, Singapore
and The Hague.

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

LONDON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1984

Algeria	4.00	Dhs.	1.50	Norway	4.00	Nkr.
Argentina	19.50	Arg.	1.00	Peru	0.70	Per.
Australia	0.60	Aus.	1.00	Portugal	0.10	Esc.
Belgium	40.00	Bfr.	1.00	Qatar	0.50	Qat.
Canada	1.10	Can.	1.00	Romania	1.00	Lei.
Denmark	0.10	Dkr.	1.00	Saudi Arabia	0.00	R.
France	0.00	Ffr.	1.00	Senegal	0.00	C.
Germany	0.00	DM	1.00	South Africa	0.00	R.
Greece	0.00	Dr.	1.00	Sweden	0.00	Skr.
India	0.00	Rs.	1.00	Switzerland	0.00	Sfr.
Indonesia	0.00	Rp.	1.00	Taiwan	0.00	Nt.
Italy	0.00	Lira	1.00	Thailand	0.00	B.
Japan	0.00	Yen	1.00	Turkey	0.00	L.
Korea	0.00	Won	1.00	U.S.A.	0.00	Doll.
Malaysia	0.00	Mal.	1.00	U.K.	0.00	P.
Mexico	0.00	Mex.	1.00	U.S.A. (Ex.)	0.00	Doll.
Netherlands	0.00	Gld.	1.00	Yugoslavia	0.00	D.
Norway	0.00	Nkr.	1.00			
Poland	0.00	Zlot.	1.00			
Portugal	0.00	Esc.	1.00			
Romania	0.00	Lei.	1.00			
Saudi Arabia	0.00	R.	1.00			
Senegal	0.00	C.	1.00			
South Africa	0.00	R.	1.00			
Sweden	0.00	Skr.	1.00			
Switzerland	0.00	Sfr.	1.00			
Taiwan	0.00	Nt.	1.00			
Thailand	0.00	B.	1.00			
Turkey	0.00	L.	1.00			
U.S.A.	0.00	Doll.	1.00			
U.K.	0.00	P.	1.00			
U.S.A. (Ex.)	0.00	Doll.	1.00			
Yugoslavia	0.00	D.	1.00			

NATO Says 9 SS-20s Set Up in Past Month

By William Drozdzak
Washington Post Staff Writer

BRUSSELS — The North Atlantic Treaty Organization said Wednesday that the Soviet Union has installed nine new SS-20 intermediate-range nuclear missiles in the past month as the first Pershing-2 and cruise missiles were deployed in Western Europe.

NATO's consultative group on intermediate-range nuclear weapons said in a statement that the Soviet Union has completed work on another SS-20 base in the eastern part of the country, increasing its arsenal to 378 of the rockets, which carry three warheads each.

The Soviet buildup persisted through two years of Geneva arms control talks, making it "particularly difficult to understand the Soviet contention that the beginning of NATO deployments in any way justified their discontinuing the negotiations," the alliance's statement said.

Since the first batch of new nuclear missiles has become operational in Britain and West Germany, NATO has withdrawn, as promised, one warhead for every missile deployed, according to a senior U.S. official.

While he refused to identify the warheads that have been removed, senior NATO officials said they were extracted from shorter-range Pershing-1A missiles and Nike air defense systems based in West Germany.

Other NATO sources said they were perplexed about why the withdrawal of warheads has not been publicized to enhance the alliance's image and to help defuse the arguments of anti-nuclear campaigners. They speculated that such an announcement might occur when NATO's nuclear planning group meets in Turkey in April, shortly after the next shipment of Pershing-2 missiles is to arrive in West Germany.

At Wednesday's session, representatives of NATO governments stressed the desire to resume negotiations with the Soviet Union "at the earliest possible moment" and discussed a range of options, including the possibility that the two sides of Geneva talks — on intermediate-range nuclear weapons — might be combined into one forum.

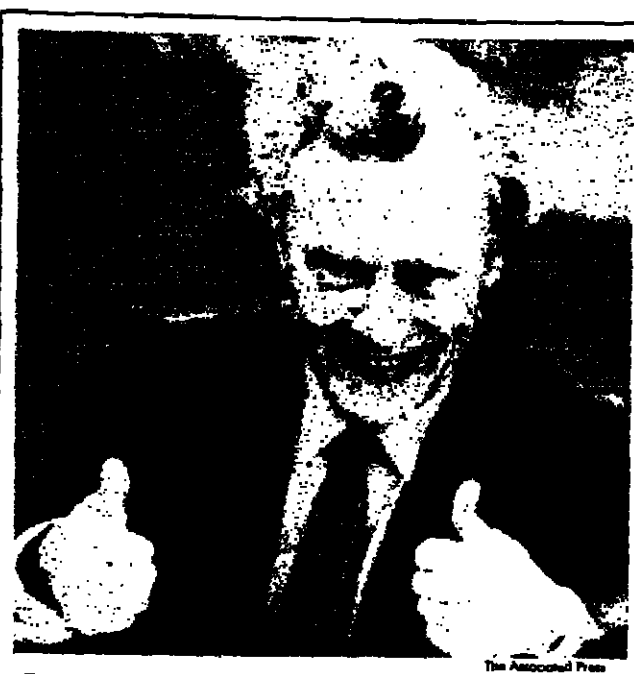
But the U.S. official insisted that the West should not be expected to make substantive concessions to lure the Soviet Union back to the bargaining table.

A West German disarmament expert, Friedrich Ruhl, said that during recent visits to East European countries he detected a "very great interest" in resuming arms control dialogue.

He said that the high priority attached by East and West European nations to renewed negotiations on the limitation of nuclear and conventional weapons had convinced him that "the significance of arms control will not decline this year and will remain the focus of alliance activities."

Mr. Ruhl denied that West Germany was seeking a new forum for intermediate-range missile talks that would include France and Britain. He added: "We want negotiations on the material covered by the strategic and medium-range missile talks. How this is done depends on future developments and what will achieve results."

He asserted that there is general agreement within the alliance that the next crucial steps in reviving missile negotiations may be taken at the Stockholm Conference on Disarmament in Europe, which is to open next week.



INCUMBENT — Poul Schluter said Wednesday that he would remain as Denmark's prime minister although his coalition failed to win a majority in elections. Page 5.

Soviet Official Denies Gas Pipeline Setback

United Press International

MOSCOW — A top Soviet energy official denied Wednesday Western press reports that the Siberia-to-Europe natural gas pipeline was seriously damaged by an explosion last month.

Vasily A. Dinkov, the Soviet gas industry minister, dismissed the widespread reports as "rumors circulated by bourgeois mass media," which "are false and have nothing to do with reality."

In an interview with the Soviet news agency Tass, Mr. Dinkov acknowledged that there had been a fire at an Urengoi compressor station. But he said there was no explosion and that damaged equipment would soon be replaced.

Mr. Dinkov said the compressor station was the smallest and least important and would only be needed if pressure dropped below a certain level.

Earlier, John F. Burns of The New York Times reported from Moscow:

"Deliveries of Soviet gas to Western Europe have been jeopardized by a fire that destroyed important electronic equipment crucial to the functioning of the delivery pipeline, according to reports circulating in Moscow."

Western diplomats and industrial representatives say reports of the fire began coming in last week from Urengoi, center of the Siberian gas fields that will supply the pipeline.

Westerners familiar with what happened said that the damage might be sufficient to cause a delay of six months or more in the commissioning of the pumping station at Urengoi, the largest of the 41 stations on the 2,800-mile (4,500-kilometer) link to Europe.

Zhao Asks Change in U.S. Law On Aid

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Prime Minister of China, Zhao Ziyang, asked members of Congress on Wednesday to change the law that prevents Communist Third World countries such as his from receiving trade benefits and other U.S. economic aid.

Mr. Zhao, in the second day of a visit to Washington, made the request of House members gathered in a Capitol reception room.

He met later with the Senate majority leader, Howard H. Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee, and the minority leader, Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia.

Representative Thomas S. Foley, Democrat of Washington, said later that Mr. Zhao's brought up China's "interest in receiving additional trade and other economic assistance from the United States."

Mr. Foley said that Mr. Zhao "mentioned the fact that provisions of existing law prevent developing countries that are classified as Communist countries from receiving any assistance and they hoped that matter would be reconsidered by the Congress."



The Chinese leader, Zhao Ziyang, jokes with Secretary of State George P. Shultz about his waistline before lunch.

U.S. Shouldn't 'Flinch' In Beirut, Official Says

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration appealed Wednesday to Congress to stand by its agreement to keep U.S. Marines in Lebanon for 18 months.

It said that withdrawal would encourage terrorists and weaken U.S. prestige throughout the Middle East.

"Now is not the time to flinch," Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth W. Dam told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which came within one vote of recommending a six-month limit last year.

The committee is now considering a plan to withdraw the troops next month. Last September, Congress approved an 18-month stay, lasting April 1985.

An explosion at Marine headquarters in Beirut killed 241 servicemen on Oct. 23, just 12 days after President Ronald Reagan signed the 18-month authorization approved by Congress.

"It is imperative that we ensure the earliest possible withdrawal of the Marines, consistent with our paramount foreign policy objectives," Mr. Dam said. "But it would be disastrous if our reaction to terrorist attacks were to withdraw from the field."

Mr. Dam's words prompted a mixed reaction.

"We have got to change this crazy policy," said Senator Joseph R. Biden, Democrat of Delaware, who argued that the Marine presence endangered American lives without accomplishing any objective.

But Senator Rudy Boschwitz, a Minnesota Republican, asked: "What signals are we sending if we allow a terrorist minority to intimidate the United States?"

Senator John G. Tower of Texas, the Republican chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said that, if the Marines were withdrawn precipitously, the United States would be viewed as "a nation whose international policies are based solely on the whim of public opinion."

Senator returned Monday from a seven-day Middle East tour.

James R. Schlesinger, secretary of defense during the Nixon and Ford administrations, said the Marines should be either withdrawn or reinforced.

Mr. Tower said that both Arab and Israeli officials had told him and Senator John W. Warner, Republican of Virginia, that "a precipitous withdrawal of U.S. Marines from Lebanon without clear evidence of diplomatic success would critically weaken the image, credibility and influence of the United States in the entire Middle Eastern region."

Mr. Schlesinger, however, said: "Simply hanging in there will prove to be a costly and an unsatisfactory policy. The Marines will have to be reinforced to the point that they

North Korea Proposes Talks; South Opposed

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

TOKYO — North Korea urged Wednesday that South Korea and the United States join in three-way talks aimed at resolving the long-divided Korean Peninsula, but South Korea rejected the proposal.

The South Korean minister of unification, Sohn Jae Shik, said that before peace negotiations could begin North Korea must admit responsibility and apologize for the bombing in Rangoon, Burma, on Oct. 9 that killed 21 persons, including top aides to South Korea's president, Chun Doo Hwan.

But Mr. Sohn, in Seoul, suggested that the Chun government would be interested at some point in an "enlarged meeting," which presumably would include China as well as the United States.

In Washington on Monday night, President Ronald Reagan said he also preferred that China take part in any discussions.

[Mr. Reagan made the comments after a state dinner for the visiting Chinese prime minister, Zhao Ziyang. United Press International reported. Mr. Reagan said the two had discussed Korea, but he did not elaborate.]

In Beijing, the Chinese Foreign Ministry said Wednesday that it "actively supports" the North Korean proposal. The Associated Press reported. It said that "the proposed tripartite talks would be conducive to easing tension on the Korean Peninsula and promoting the peaceful reunification of North and South Korea."

The North Korean call for talks, issued in Pyongyang, was considered a significant departure because of the willingness to sit down with South Korea. A statement said negotiations could take place at Panmunjom in the demilitarized zone separating the two countries or in "a convenient third country."

In the past the North Koreans had said they would negotiate only with the United States, usually accompanying this with denunciations of South Korea as a U.S. "puppet" and "lackey." There were no such verbal attacks in Wednesday's statement.

But Pyongyang blamed both the United States and South Korea for tensions on the peninsula, and it pointedly avoided mentioning the Seoul government by its formal name, the Republic of Korea. Instead, it referred to the "South Korean authorities" or to the "South Korean government."

The North Korean statement differed from previous ones, too, by omitting the customary demand that the United States first withdraw its 40,000 troops stationed in South Korea. A troop withdrawal could be made part of an ultimate peace treaty, Pyongyang said in letters that were to be sent to Washington and Seoul.

Foreign diplomats and other analysts were uncertain about the motives behind the North Korean proposal.

Some considered any overture important because there have been almost no direct contacts between the north and the south since the Korean Peninsula was divided at the 38th parallel soon after World War II. The two countries signed an armistice agreement ending the Korean War in 1953, but no peace treaty exists.

South Korean officials on Wednesday confirmed press reports that in Seoul over the previous few days that two other North Korean calls for three-way reunification talks had been made since October.

Many in U.S. Oppose Ties to Vatican

By Kenneth A. Briggs
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's establishment of full diplomatic relations with the Vatican has touched off political discussion on Capitol Hill, and several Protestant and civil liberties groups said they would try to overturn Mr. Reagan's choice of ambassador in Congress or the courts.

Senator Ernest F. Hollings, a South Carolina Democrat, said Tuesday that he would fight the move. The Senate Appropriations Committee, of which Mr. Hollings is chairman, reviews the financing of U.S. diplomatic ties.

But an aide to Howard H. Baker Jr., the Tennessee Republican who is Senate majority leader, said it was too early to tell what the outcome of the Senate debate would be when Congress reconvenes later this month.

Some church spokesmen said the protest seemed weaker than the clamor that led to the withdrawal of a similar move by President Harry S. Truman in 1951, when he sought to name former General Mark W. Clark as ambassador to the Vatican.

The strongest church opposition appeared to come from evangelical Christians who have long viewed the exchange of ambassadors with the Vatican as a branch of the constitutional principle of separation of church and state. Evangelicals were among Mr. Reagan's staunchest backers in the 1980 election.

Dissatisfaction was also evident among fundamentalist churchmen. "A bad precedent is being set," said

the Rev. Jerry L. Falwell, head of Moral Majority, who had told White House officials that he disapproved of such a move.

Conservative churches joined Protestant liberals and others in denouncing the action. Among the protesters were the National Council of Churches, comprising 40 million Protestants and Eastern Orthodox Christians; the National Association of Evangelicals, consisting of 38,000 conservative churches; and the Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs, representing 26 million churchgoers.

Seventh-day Adventists assailed the decision, as did the American United for Separation of Church and State and the American Jewish Congress.

Rabbi Henry Siegan, executive director of the Jewish group, said Congress shared the administration's respect for the pope's espousal of human rights and social justice. But he added, "We have a unique tradition of separation of church and state, and it is our position that formal diplomatic relations with the Vatican violates that constitutional principle."

Those in favor of the change say that, "in the face of a recognized state in the world community, should be given full diplomatic status; 106 nations already have full relations with the Holy See. But opponents maintain that the Vatican is primarily a church headquarters, not a sovereign state.

Response by Catholic officials was mixed. Some Catholics said they feared that full ties with the Holy See could revive anti-Catholicism at a time when the historical strains among Christian groups have largely dissipated. Other Catholics leaders have voiced concern that the U.S. government could use the upgraded state of relations with the Vatican to attempt to curb some trends within the Catholic church in the United States.

A Jesuit weekly, America, raised that note of caution in a recent issue, and other Catholics have noted that the Reagan administration had initiated the move toward full diplomatic relations after American bishops published a pastoral letter last spring strongly critical of the nuclear arms race.

But Russell B. Shaw, spokesman for the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, said that any efforts by the government to influence U.S. bishops through the Vatican would backfire.

Richard A. Vignerie, editor of The Conservative Digest and a lay Catholic, said: "As a Catholic, I have the greatest respect and love for the pope. But the state he leads is not of this world and the United States should not act as if it were."

SWAPO Agrees to Cease-Fire Talks

Reuters

LONDON — Guerrillas of the South-West Africa People's Organization have announced they are willing to enter direct cease-fire talks with South Africa to try to end the conflict in South-West Africa, or Namibia.

A statement issued by SWAPO's headquarters in Luanda and released Tuesday in London called on South Africa to set a definite date for the talks through the United Nations secretary-general, Javier Perez de Cuellar.

The guerrillas said they would welcome such talks but that they must deal solely with the issue of a cease-fire.

R.F. Botha, the South African foreign minister, said last weekend that a team led by the territory's administrator general could meet with SWAPO.

The rebel organization's statement said it "hopes that Pretoria is now serious and that its announcement that the so-called administrator general, the colonial governor in Namibia, will meet SWAPO for direct talks is genuine."

If a meeting took place, it would be the first direct bilateral talks between the two sides, which have been fighting a prolonged but sporadic bush war along the Namibia-Angolan border.

SWAPO and South African representatives met at a multilateral conference in Geneva three years ago aimed at clearing Namibia's path to independence.

Both SWAPO and Angola have responded favorably to a South African offer of a 30-day truce from Jan. 31, but both sides have set mutually unacceptable conditions for a cease-fire.

The SWAPO statement denied that any rebel forces were killed during South Africa's recent military foray into Angola. South Africa said 324 SWAPO, Cuban and Angolan fighters were killed in a three-day battle last week but SWAPO said the fight was strictly between the Angolan Army and South African forces.

The Kissinger Panel Leaks: Just Part of the Fray Commissions, and Their Indiscretions, Can Lay Ground for a Compromise

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — On Wednesday morning, former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger went through the formality of delivering to President Ronald Reagan the report of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America, which he headed. But the report's contents were already well-known here, and they are caught in a crossfire between the White House and some Democrats.

It may seem peculiar that politicians were picking over a new policy package even before it was formally unwrapped. But most politicians take it as a fairly typical part of the political fray here, especially in an election year.

Presidential commissions, and leaks of their findings, often serve to educate the public on a change of policy, or signal a behind-the-scenes compromise between an administration and its opponents. Lacking a compromise, such disclosures can be used for partisan posturing.

"All this leak business is painting the panel as more reactionary and regressive than is the case," complained Senator Charles McC. Mathias Jr. of Maryland, an moderate Republican who originally proposed the commission and then served on it. "It draws an aura of controversy that did not exist."

Other Senate Republicans blame the White House for signaling in advance that the president was inclined to ignore a recommendation that future U.S. military aid to El Salvador be

Bignone Charged in 2 Argentine Disappearances

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BUENOS AIRES — Former President Reynaldo Bignone, who guided Argentina's return to civilian rule, has been arrested and charged with covering up the disappearances of two Communist militants during the military crackdown on leftists in the 1970s.

Meanwhile, local authorities said Tuesday that 482 unidentified bodies had been discovered in a cemetery in La Plata, 35 miles (56 kilometers) south of Buenos Aires.

Officials said almost half of the victims had been shot in the head and had been buried in the cemetery between 1976 and 1982. It was the largest discovery of its kind since Argentina returned to democratic rule last month.

Mr. Bignone, 55, one of four military presidents who held power after the 1976 coup that deposed President Isabel Peron, was arrested Tuesday, a month after leaving office.

Carlos Oliveri, a federal district judge, issued the arrest order after hearing nearly five hours of secret testimony by the retired general on the fate of two army conscripts, Luis Garcia and Luis Steinberg.

The men, both members of the Communist Youth Federation, were arrested in 1976 while serving at the National Military College. Mr. Bignone was director of the college at the time.

Mr. Bignone was charged with failing to report a crime, complicity in illegal detentions and abuse of authority. He was taken to army headquarters, where he was ordered to be held indefinitely at the Campo de Mayo military base near Buenos Aires, the Noticias Argentinas news agency said.

Mr. Bignone was considered the most moderate of the four recent military presidents. He guided Argentina through a difficult transition last year, easing censorship and setting free elections.

Raul Alfonsin, the civilian president who completed one month in office Tuesday, exempted Mr. Bignone from summary courts-martial that were ordered against nine former junta members charged in connection with the disappearances of thousands of Argentines.

But Judge Oliveri ruled that evidence against Mr. Bignone justified "preventive imprisonment" pending completion of an investigation into the disappearances of the two recruits.

He said Mr. Bignone knew about "the use of human and material resources of the Military College for the anti-subversive war."

At least 6,000 people disappeared during the crackdown against suspected leftist guerrillas and sympathizers. More than 1,000 bodies of people believed to have been tortured and executed by security forces have been exhumed since September 1983.

Family members of the two missing recruits alleged that Mr. Bignone knew about their arrests. (U.P.I., AP, Reuters)



Reynaldo Bignone

am amazed that the administration is already publicly walking away from significant elements of the report."

Mr. Kissinger called the White House urging that Mr. Speakes backtrack. About 8 P.M., Mr. Speakes called two news agencies to say that the president "will have an open mind" on the report.

Such a sequence of events is a normal part of presidential commissions. Normally, the participants are conservatives and liberals, hardliners and doves, Republicans and Democrats, all of whom feel compelled to protect their constituencies and privately reassure their cohorts while the internal debate goes on.

Mr. Kissinger got his panel to agree at its first meeting last August to restrict public comments, and for a long time the pledge held. But in its final week, the 12-member commission, with its 19 aides and advisers, proved too political and unwieldy to keep secret the contents of

PAGE 13
FOR MORE CLASSIFIED

Saudis Credit Islamic Law With Keeping Crime Rate Down

By David Lamb

Los Angeles Times Service

RIYADH — At high noon on Nov. 4, as thousands of worshippers poured out of the Jamia Mosque, a black police van carrying a man and woman drove into the empty parking lot outside the mosque and stopped next to a piece of cardboard placed on the pavement.

Ali Fakieh and Mowira Sabie stepped from the van, blindfolded and with their arms bound behind them. They walked unsteadily toward the cardboard and the man who waited there — a muscular former slave of Ethiopian descent who carried a double-edged sword. He would earn about \$350 that day for severing their heads.

According to Western observers and newspaper accounts, the crowd stood shoulder to shoulder, pressing in toward the police lines. Men in white robes, fathers holding the hands of children, a salesman with two hunting falcons perched on his leather wrist band, all clustered together, silent and expectant. From a nearby tower a amplified voice boomed, invoking the name of Allah and reciting the sins of the murderers Fakieh and Sabie.

Fifteen years ago, when they were in their 20s, they had robbed and killed a man. But the victim's eldest son had not reached the age of consent and was not allowed to approve the death sentence or offer forgiveness, which would have earned them their freedom under Islamic law. So they had waited in prison for the young man to grow up and make his choice. Now the eldest son had become an adult and he had decided: They would die.

Fakieh, the man, was the first to kneel and bend on the cardboard, as though in prayer. According to the accounts, the executioner's assistant jabbed his ribs with a sharp stick. Fakieh's body jerked upward in response just as the curved sword swung down.

The crowd watched wide-eyed but made no sound. Moments later the glistening sword, held by the executioner like a woodsman's ax, struck again, and Sabie, too, was dead. A doctor stepped forward to confirm the obvious. Two attendants tossed the two heads and two bodies on a stretcher, placed it in an ambulance and drove off. The crowd drifted away. Islamic justice had been carried out.

Saudi Arabia is the world's only country whose legal system is based entirely on the *sharia*, the body of Islamic law. The Saudis have no constitution. The *sharia* is a system of checks and balances, compassion and harshness. Little understood or studied in the West, its punishments — public beheadings, amputations and floggings — are often dismissed as nothing less than a medieval form of barbarity.

To this criticism, the Saudis have a quick response: The tough penalties are a deterrent that have made Saudi Arabia probably the most crime-free country in the world on a per capita basis. "If there is a safer place anywhere, I don't know of it," says the well-traveled commerce minister, Soliman Solaim.

According to government statistics, there were only 14,220 major and minor crimes committed in 1982 in Saudi Arabia, a country of seven million people. In comparison, Los Angeles County, also with a population of seven million, recorded 159,662 arrests for felony crimes in 1982. Misdemeanor arrests totaled 339,837, and there were 1,415 murders committed.

The most common crime in Saudi Arabia was theft, accounting for 30 percent, followed by the consumption of alcohol, 22 percent, and burglary, 20 percent. The crime figures included 97 premeditated murders and 31 suicides. Foreign workers were responsible for 39 percent of the offenses, the Interior Ministry says.

"The implementation of the *sharia* has gotten a bad press in the West because it runs counter to our trends of thought," said Frank Vogel, an American lawyer

and Fulbright scholar who is studying Islamic law for a doctoral degree. "We treat morality and behavior as an individual matter. The Saudis treat them as social matters that are the responsibility of the entire society."

"Why is the *sharia* effective? Because there's basically no crime in Saudi Arabia," he said. "In the United States, how many women are raped each year? How many people are killed? How many billions of dollars are spent on burglar alarms and anti-crime devices? So here they cut off a few hands of guilty people and avoid these horrors. Can you really say that makes them barbaric and uncivilized?"

No one has proved conclusively that there is a direct relationship between Saudi Arabia's harsh penalties and low crime rate, just as no one has proved that the use of the death penalty in the United States deters capital offenses.

Critics offer other possible explanations: Most Saudis are rich and no one is poor, they are religious and moral and believe the Koran, the Islamic holy book, when it says one should not drink, steal or commit adultery. The Saudis — members of the predominant Sunni branch of Islam — are also a tribal people with communal bonds, a society that believes in the sanctity of the family and the inviolability of the home.

Sharia translates in Arabic as the road to a watering place, hence the path of God. It differs fundamentally from Western law in that it is not, in theory, man-made; it is divine, based on Allah's revelations to the Prophet Mohammed in the 7th century and on Mohammed's sayings. Since it is not case law, judges are not bound by precedent or the decisions of higher courts.

Under the Saudi system, anyone suspected of a crime is usually arrested immediately and required to make a statement without a lawyer being present. Investigations are carried out by the Ministry of Jus-

tice, which recommends whether to prosecute. During the inquiry, suspects remain in prison, jammed into cells where 60 or more people may be held. But, unlike in the United States, little violence occurs in Saudi prisons.

Judges in Saudi Arabia are recruited by the Ministry of Justice from the top law school graduates and are widely respected for their incorruptibility. They alone decide guilt or innocence and punishment. Their courts are generally closed to all but the accused's family, and no counsel is present at the proceedings. There is no jury, no bail, no writ of habeas corpus. Under Islamic law, suspects can be held for months, even years, while investigations are under way.

Despite this, many Western observers are impressed with the general fairness of the system and the discretion used in meting out punishment. All sentences must be personally approved by the king, and no more than about a dozen executions a year are carried out. A guilty verdict is rendered only if there is a confession or there are two male witnesses to the crime. If there is the slightest doubt, judges reduce the charge to a lesser offense.

Anyone found to have falsely accused a chaste woman of adultery gets 100 lashes, 20 more than for consuming alcoholic beverages. Whippings — administered in public, as is all punishment — are designed to humiliate, not maim. The victim remains clothed, his skin is not to be broken and the flogger swings a supple, cane-like stick with only the lower part of his arm.

Punishment, as in most societies, is based on retaliation — or as the Koran says, "a soul for a soul, an eye for an eye, a nose for a nose, an ear for an ear, a tooth for a tooth" — and on fear. Amputations, the Koran says, "will be a disgrace for them in this world, whilst in the next a terrible punishment awaits them."

WORLD BRIEFS

Sharon Rejected for Zionist Position

JERUSALEM (AP) — The World Zionist Organization's governing council rejected Ariel Sharon, the Israeli former defense minister, for a top job organizing Jewish immigration to Israel on Wednesday.

The council vote was 59-48 against Mr. Sharon, with one abstention and five delegates not participating. Mr. Sharon had no immediate comment. Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir had strongly endorsed Mr. Sharon for the position, but his candidacy was opposed by some American Jewish leaders and by moderate Zionist groups.

Some opponents said that Mr. Sharon lost credibility when he was

reprimanded last year for failing to prevent Lebanese Christian militia men from killing hundreds of Palestinian refugees in two Beirut camps in September 1982. Other opponents said that his appointment would damage Jewish immigration to Israel. Mr. Shamir, however, told the World Zionist Organization's convention Tuesday that opposition to Mr. Sharon would smear Israel with responsibility for the refugee massacres.

U.S., Honduras Plan New Maneuvers

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States and Honduras will conduct new large-scale military exercises in Honduras beginning in June, just three months after the scheduled end of the current joint maneuvers known as Big Pine II, Pentagon officials say.

The future exercises, which like Big Pine II are intended to apply pressure to the leftist government of Nicaragua, are still being planned, and officials on Tuesday stressed that details and dates may still change.

They said the new exercise will be similar in scope to Big Pine II, which has involved more than 5,000 U.S. servicemen at a time, and is likely to last several months. The size and duration of the joint maneuvers are extraordinary for the Defense Department, whose joint exercises in other parts of the world rarely last more than three weeks, and they are having the effect of establishing a long-lasting U.S. military presence in Honduras.

Turkish Cypriot Again Urges Talks

NICOSIA (Reuters) — The Turkish Cypriot leader, Rauf Denktaş, on Wednesday renewed his call for a resumption of talks on a settlement for divided Cyprus but strongly criticized the Greek Cypriot majority for refusing to negotiate.

Mr. Denktaş reiterated proposals made Jan. 2 for Nicosia International Airport and the city of Famagusta, closed since Cyprus was split by the 1974 Turkish invasion, to be reopened under United Nations supervision.

The Greek Cypriot government, internationally recognized as the legitimate Cyprus administration, rejected the proposals and refused to negotiate until Mr. Denktaş withdrew independence declared by the Turkish Cypriots in November.

Chadli Re-election Seen in Algeria

PARIS — President Benjedid Chadli of Algeria is expected to be re-elected unopposed for a second five-year term Thursday, in an election that appears to be more of a plebiscite.

The election is a foregone conclusion because the president, who succeeded the late Houari Boumedienne in February 1979, was unanimously nominated by the congress of the ruling National Liberation Front in Algiers last month and Algeria is a one-party state.

The president, who is known as Colonel Chadli, the name he adopted during the Algerian war of liberation against France, commanded the western military region when he was chosen to succeed Boumedienne.

Vatican Talks Set Over Beagle Dispute

VATICAN CITY (AP) — The foreign ministers of Argentina and Chile will meet with Vatican officials in Rome on Jan. 23 for "the conclusive phase" of negotiations in the Beagle Channel territorial dispute, the Vatican announced Wednesday.

The announcement said that Argentina and Chile have "significantly narrowed" their differences and that they have agreed to hold the meeting "to give further weight to negotiations."

In January 1979, Pope John Paul II agreed to mediate the dispute over several small islands in the channel, which had brought Argentina and Chile to the brink of war. Wednesday's announcement said that the pope has "deemed convenient the activation of the conclusive phase of the negotiations with the elaboration of a final treaty." This suggested that two countries were near a final accord on the sovereignty of the islands.

Iran Warns U.K. Over Sales to Iraq

TEHRAN (Reuters) — Prime Minister Mir Hussein Mousavi of Iran attacked Britain on Wednesday for allegedly selling chemical weapons to Iraq. He warned that "hostile policies" would not go unanswered.

Mr. Mousavi's comments were made at a cabinet meeting and reported by Tehran radio. They followed allegations in the Iranian press concerning reported British sales of chemical weapons to Iraq, which has been at war with Iran for more than three years.

Tehran radio quoted Mr. Mousavi as saying: "We have received information that chemical weapons that have been used against our forces were placed at the disposal of [the Iraqi president] Saddam Hussein's regime by the British government. In general, the British government has followed a hostile policy toward the Islamic Republic since the revolution, and we warn all imperialist enemies of the Islamic Republic that their hostile policies will not go unanswered by our nation."

Schools Reopen Throughout Tunisia

TUNIS (Reuters) — Schools and universities were reopened Wednesday throughout Tunisia for the first time since rioting during the first week of the year.

The curfew imposed during the rioting was reduced from eight hours a day to six hours. But the state of emergency remained in effect, and tanks and soldiers with fixed bayonets remained on guard at strategic points.

The Tunisian press displayed some tension over Sunday's sabotage of an oil pipeline near the Libyan border. Diplomats said the government was worried about the attack and implied that the pipeline had been blown up by Libya.

Giscard Denies Oil-Scheme Cover-Up

PARIS (IHT) — France's former president, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, on Wednesday denied allegations made last week by Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and his prime minister, Raymond Barre, had covered up details of an unsuccessful oil-prospecting project.

In a televised interview, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that details concerning the so-called "unifying African affair" were available from officials and from Elf-Aquitaine, a state-controlled oil company that was responsible for the project. He said that after watching a demonstration of equipment to detect oil from the air, he wrote a report the next day in which he described the plan as "entirely negative."

But Mr. Giscard d'Estaing also defended Elf as having "done its job" by experimenting with new methods of exploring for oil and gas. He termed Mr. Mauroy's statements at a news conference Jan. 2 as "false and untrue."

For the Record

Four masked and armed bandits kidnapped Bruno Adams, 30, the son of a wealthy Italian surgeon and businessman, near Mantova, Italy, the police reported Wednesday. There was no immediate word on any ransom demand, but the police said there was no doubt that it was a kidnapping for ransom. (AP)

The Soviet government announced Wednesday the appointment of Yevgeny Sizenko, 52, as minister for the meat and dairy industry. Mr. Sizenko, the party chief of the Bryansk region, south of Moscow, will replace Sergei Antonov, 73, who was minister for 18 years and reportedly retired for reasons of health. (Reuters)

Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti of Italy left for the United States on Wednesday to confer with President Ronald Reagan and top administration officials. Mr. Andreotti is scheduled to meet Secretary General Perez de Cuellar of the United Nations in New York before going to Washington. (Reuters)

Vernon Walters, the U.S. special presidential envoy, met Wednesday with President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia and announced that the U.S. was intent to underline "the importance which the United States gives to Tunisia's independence, territorial integrity and security." (AP)

A bomb exploded Wednesday in an office block in the Spanish Basque city of Bilbao, causing serious damage to a steel company office building. Police said. No one claimed responsibility for the blast, but Basque separatists have carried out frequent bomb attacks against businesses that refuse to pay "revolutionary taxes" extortion money. (Reuters)

Correction

The wrong photograph was run with the Business People column in Wednesday's editions. The photo printed was of David Nussbaum, who was appointed a director of Charterhouse Japan PLC, with responsibility for developing the London-based merchant bank's activities in Europe.

Israel's Economic Crisis Puts Shamir to the Test

By Edward Walsh

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Yitzhak Shamir, who became Israel's seventh prime minister in October, is in the midst of his first serious test of leadership as he and his government confront the country's deepening economic crisis.

His new finance minister, Yigal Cohen-Orgad, is seeking to impose an across-the-board, 9 percent government budget cut on the other, reluctant members of the cabinet.

Economic austerity measures already in force are beginning to squeeze the public, causing labor unrest, strains within the fragile government coalition and an erosion of political support for the prime minister.

The coming weeks are viewed as crucial for Mr. Shamir as he seeks to gain control of the economy while holding his government together and avoiding demands for early elections.

Israel's economic troubles, although long in the making, have put a sudden end to the brief political honeymoon that Mr. Shamir enjoyed after replacing Menachem Begin. At the outset, Mr. Shamir, appeared to be a relief to the public after the tumultuous Begin years.

While Mr. Shamir told the country it would have to lower its standard of living as part of a recovery program, the effects of the first austerity measures imposed by his government were not felt immediately.

Syria Sends Note To U.S., Raising Lebanon Hopes

United Press International

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has received a letter from President Hafez al-Assad of Syria that has given rise to administration hopes of breaking the stalemate in Lebanon, the White House said Wednesday.

The White House spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, said the letter, received Monday, was in response to a letter from Mr. Reagan in which the U.S. president said it was an "opportune time" to discuss the issues dividing the two countries.

Mr. Speakes declined to disclose the contents of Mr. Assad's letter. But he said that "We've seen hopeful signs — yes, we do see an opportunity" to improve relations.

The ice was broken between the two countries when a Democratic presidential aspirant, the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, went to Syria as part of successful efforts to persuade Mr. Assad to free Lieutenant Robert O. Goodman Jr., a navy flier shot down in a raid over Syrian positions in Lebanon on Dec. 3.

Mr. Speakes declined to say if Mr. Assad had indicated a willingness to see the U.S. special envoy to the Middle East, Donald H. Rumsfeld.

ately. In the meantime, the new prime minister made a highly successful trip to Washington, bringing home a "strategic cooperation" agreement with the United States and promises of major aid concessions.

Improvements in U.S. aid terms, however, offer no relief to the country's most pressing economic problems. Israelis face a bleak winter with inflation at 200 percent or more and currency devaluations have cut into their real incomes by as much as 30 percent.

In response, Israeli civil servants have begun work slowdowns, disrupting public services, to press for protection from wage erosion.

Labor unrest and high inflation are nothing new to Israel, which has weathered severe economic crises in the past. But this is the first crisis to confront the Shamir government, which is still largely untested and does not appear to have a large reservoir of political capital among the public.

"This is a new government, which lacks the authority and the strength of personality you had when Menachem Begin was dominant," said Elad Olmert, a young member of the ruling Likud bloc in Israel's parliament. "In substance, it is the same, but there is a lack of strength. There is much less personal loyalty to Shamir than there was to Begin."

The underlying weakness of the government is reflected in opinion polls, which show a growing if unenthusiastic preference for the opposition Labor Alignment. A poll published Tuesday by the Jerusalem Post showed Mr. Shamir slightly behind former President Yitzhak Navon as the public's first choice for prime minister.

The finding was particularly surprising because Mr. Navon, a member of the Labor Party, has not been active in political life since leaving the presidency last spring. The Israeli public almost always expresses a decided preference for the incumbent prime minister when questioned by polling organizations.

As the head of a shaky coalition of six separate political parties and a handful of independents, Mr. Shamir risks defections that could topple his government or lead to early elections if he pushes too hard for the budget cuts. Yet, if his government cannot agree on a clear program that will give Israelis hope for eventual recovery, its public support is virtually certain to dwindle even further.

Cabinet Votes Cuts

Key Israeli cabinet members approved budget cuts of \$800 million in a compromise Wednesday, United Press International reported from Jerusalem.

The finance minister cut the Social Welfare Ministry budget by only 6 percent instead of 9 and also settled for less in the Education Ministry. Israeli Radio said the measures still needed full cabinet approval.



Avital Shcharansky, in Paris, holds up a letter she received recently from her husband, Anatoli. The Jewish dissident has been held in a prison near Moscow since July 1978.

Avital Shcharansky Sees Hope in Stockholm Talks

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Avital Shcharansky hopes that during the Conference on Disarmament in Europe in Stockholm next week she will be able to win the release of her ailing husband, Anatoli, who has been in a Soviet prison since 1978.

Western diplomatic sources have indicated that there is some reason to hope that the well-known dissident might be released as a Soviet gesture of good will.

The campaign to free him began shortly after Mrs. Shcharansky emigrated to Israel in 1974, one day after their wedding, after being told her husband could follow. The effort has left her exhausted and frequently disappointed.

She is on a new swing through Western European capitals. Mr. Shcharansky, 36, a former computer engineer and active Jewish dissident, was convicted of spying for the United States on July 13, 1978. He was sentenced to a 13-year term, which he is serving in Chistopol Prison, east of Moscow.

His wife said she suffers from severe heart trouble and glaucoma. "Perhaps because of his health and political considerations," she said in Paris, "we have had some encouraging signs that the Soviets

will release him at the halfway point of his prison term, which they consider to be around the middle of January."

She said that senior U.S. officials indicated to her last year that Mr. Shcharansky might be released before the end of his sentence. A similar message was contained in a letter from the Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov, to Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party, which was published in January 1982 by L'Humanité, the party's daily newspaper.

Some Western diplomatic officials have speculated that there may be plans for an exchange involving the release of an unidentified Soviet official held in the West.

Mrs. Shcharansky said her husband's release might be expedited by talks in Stockholm between the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, and Western officials including the U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz.

Mrs. Shcharansky, 32, last saw her husband at a Moscow airport on July 5, 1974, the day after their wedding. She flew to Israel and was assured by Soviet officials that her husband could join her.

"This never happened, of course, and he was arrested and imprisoned in March 1977," she said. "I have been fighting for him, like a soldier, ever since I left."

Although she settled in Jerusalem, Mrs. Shcharansky said she spends about 80 percent of her time traveling. She has received promises of help from many world leaders, including U.S. President Ronald Reagan and President François Mitterrand of France.

Mrs. Shcharansky was accompanied in Paris by Josef Mendelovich, a Jewish dissident who was in the same prison as Mr. Shcharansky until being released in 1981.

"We are fighting for Anatoli," he said, "but also for many other of the 40,000 Jews in Russia who cannot emigrate, such as Alexander Lerner, who is also a scientist and has wanted to leave for over 10 years."

Thatcher to Visit Hungary

The Associated Press

LONDON — Britain's prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, will make a two-day visit to Hungary beginning Feb. 2, at the invitation of Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar of Hungary, her office announced Wednesday.

Lebanese Battles Flare As U.S. Envoy Arrives

United Press International

BEIRUT — Heavy fighting broke out among Lebanon's warring factions Wednesday, complicating efforts by the U.S. Middle East envoy, Donald H. Rumsfeld, and Saudi Arabia to bring peace to the Lebanese capital.

As Mr. Rumsfeld returned from talks with Israeli leaders in Jerusalem, fighting raged near the U.S. Marine base at Beirut International Airport and Druze Moslem gunmen broke a brief truce in the mountains overlooking the capital, state-run Beirut radio said. At least one person was reported killed, it said.

A small bomb exploded in a garage 50 yards (45 meters) from the French Embassy in West Beirut, a French spokesman said. The blast followed two days of attacks on the French in which one French soldier died. A U.S. marine was killed Sunday.

After talks with Lebanese leaders, Mr. Rumsfeld hoped to visit Syria's foreign minister, Abdel-Halim Khaddam, to discuss the lack of progress in agreeing on a Saudi-inspired security plan for Beirut, Lebanon's official news agency said.

Mr. Rumsfeld planned to travel to Damascus before another round of talks Monday with the Lebanese, Syrian and Saudi foreign ministers during an Islamic conference at Casablanca, Morocco, the agency said.

The security plan, calling for the Lebanese Army to take over some areas controlled by warring Moslem and Christian factions in Beirut, was shelved after the Druze leader, Walid Jumblatt, refused to accept it unless key demands were met by the Christian-led government.

Rejecting the security plan, Mr. Jumblatt echoed a Syrian demand by calling on President Amin Gemayel to cancel the Israeli-Lebanese troop withdrawal accord mediated in May by Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

IRA Claims Shooting Of Ulster Policeman

United Press International

BELFAST — The outlawed Irish Republican Army said Wednesday it had shot a policeman who was killed in his car Tuesday, the first policeman to die violently in Northern Ireland this year.

William Fullerton, 48, was shot to death when his car was ambushed at a traffic circle on the outskirts of Newry, near the border with the Irish Republic, the police said. In another attack Wednesday, the police said, two policemen escaped with minor injuries when their car was damaged by a land mine about 60 miles (100 kilometers) west of Belfast.

Soviet Gas Official Denies Serious Damage to Pipeline

(Continued from Page 1)

exports and to register American displeasure with Soviet policy in Poland.

When Tass announced last week that the line was in operation, Western engineers were skeptical. A survey they conducted among themselves subsequently showed that only one of the pumping stations was ready for operation and that of the other 40, only one was approaching readiness.

In fact, Western experts in Moscow say, deliveries to France can only have been accomplished by using the existing grid of domestic pipelines that run westward from Urengoi, linking to an older export pipeline.

Western diplomats said the fire appeared to have occurred last month in a storage building and that the electronic equipment apparently was ruined. Several Western businessmen with contracts on the pipeline said they had heard similar accounts.

The equipment was designed to monitor and control the flow of gas through the five 10-megawatt turbines in the station, the largest on the project.

Running westward from Urengoi, the 625-mile northern section of the line was designed in large part by a consortium formed by the Creusot-Loire of France and Mannesman of West Germany, but a spokesman at the Creusot-Loire office in Moscow referred inquiries to a third company, Thomson S.A.F. of France, which holds contracts on the electronic control and monitoring equipment. Callers to the Thomson office were told that there was no official of the company in Moscow with the authority to answer inquiries.

Diplomatic sources said Tuesday that a British engineer had died and two Russians were injured when a pipe carrying flammable fluid exploded and caught fire at a compressor station in October.

He also said he would try to slow the process in which members of Congress were carving out new wilderness areas for their own states without waiting for the U.S. review to be completed.

Mr. Clark disclosed that, in the proposal for the 1985 fiscal year that President Ronald Reagan is to submit to Congress on Jan. 30, his department's budget would be reduced by \$200 million from the 1984 appropriation of \$6.7 billion.

Reaching More Than a Third of a Million Readers

Herald Tribune

Reaching More Than a Third of a Million Readers

Reaching More Than a Third of a Million Readers

Reaching More Than a Third of a Million Readers

Reaching More Than a Third of a Million Readers

Reaching More Than a Third of a Million Readers

Reaching More Than a Third of a Million Readers

Reaching More Than a Third of a Million Readers

Reaching More Than a Third of a Million Readers

Reaching More Than a Third of a Million Readers



AFRICAN ROADBLOCK — Nigerian troops search cars and passengers at a roadblock on the road from Lagos to Port Harcourt. The soldiers remain wary since Major General Mohammed Buhari seized power in a military coup on New Year's Eve.

Huge Amounts of Aid For Armies, Economies Urged for Latin America

By Joanne Ormang

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — As expected, the Kissinger Commission on Central America recommended Wednesday an economic aid program of \$8.4 billion and "significantly increased" military assistance for the region. Both forms of aid are tied to observance of human rights and democratic procedures.

Accepting the panel's report from the chairman, Henry A. Kissinger, President Ronald Reagan said he hoped it would convince Congress of the need to put forth a program that will achieve the report's goals.

He praised panel members "of the loyal opposition," mentioning the late Sen. Frank Lautenberg and the Democratic Caucus, Robert S. Strauss, for helping to produce "a consensus recognition of the urgent nature and the complexity of the crisis in Central America and the implications for our fundamental interests."

Much of the commission's 132-page report, the product of five months of work, had already been leaked to the press.

His report views the Central American situation in a context of East-West confrontation. It argues that urgent U.S. action is necessary on the economic, social, political and military fronts at the same time, not only because U.S. neighbors are suffering but because vital U.S. interests are at stake.

"Whether the short-term costs of acting now are far less than the long-term costs of not acting now," the report said, "we are challenged now in Central America. No agency of indecision will make that challenge go away."

The panel of 12 reached what several members called a surprising degree of consensus on that basic finding and on the 41 recommendations of the report, cautioning that despite the filing of exceptions by eight members, including Mr. Kissinger, they were in fundamental agreement.

Among the recommendations are the following:

• An emergency stabilization program of \$400 million "to buy time" should be approved at once and spent mainly on construction of housing, roads, bridges and other projects. There should be an immediate conference of U.S. and Central American leaders on economic plans.

• Congress should fund a five-year economic aid program of \$6 billion in cash and program assistance and \$2 billion in guarantees, credits, insurance and other incentive measures, more than doubling current U.S. aid levels.

• The seven nations of the region and the United States should set up a Central American Development Organization that would distribute balance-of-payments support loans. Run by a U.S. board chairman and a Central American executive, the organization would administer about a quarter of the U.S. aid and could be joined by other contributing nations.

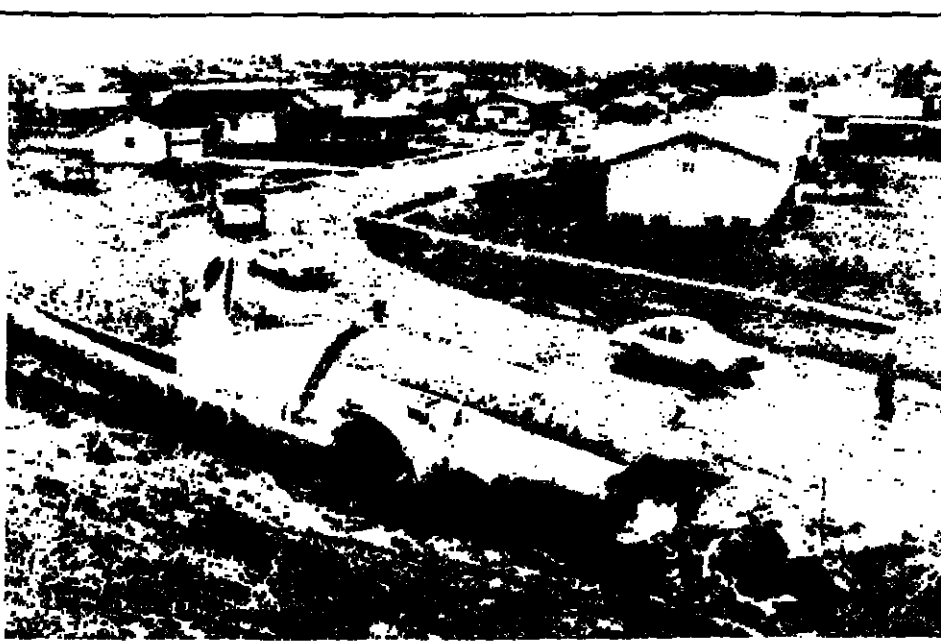
Access to aid would be conditioned on continued progress toward defined political, social and economic goals, the report said, including "the protection of personal and economic liberties." These conditions, according to commission critics, were designed in part to exclude Nicaragua.

• "Significantly increased levels of military aid as quickly as possible" should go to El Salvador, but the aid "should, through legislation requiring periodic reports, be made contingent upon demonstrated progress" toward free elections; freedom of association; the establishment of the rule of law and an effective judicial system; the end of the killings by the so-called death squads; and vigorous action against those guilty of crimes.

The same approach should apply to Guatemala, where "military assistance could become necessary" but human rights abuses have been "unacceptable," the commission said.

The report said that Nicaragua "must be aware that force remains an ultimate recourse."

It said that "the United States and the countries of the region retain this option only as a course of last resort and only where there are clear dangers to U.S. security."



CLOSE SHAVE — A Canadian-owned DC-3 cargo plane crashed about 50 yards from homes in the St. Louis, Missouri, suburb of Bridgeton, shortly after takeoff Monday. Investigators, who said they suspected that the wrong fuel had been put in the plane, praised its two pilots, who were badly injured, for directing it away from the houses.

Damages Reinstated in Silkwood Case

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court on Wednesday reinstated a \$10-million award won by Karen Silkwood's children against Kerr-McGee Corp.

The justices, by a 5-4 vote, reversed a decision that had thrown out an Oklahoma jury's award to Silkwood's estate as an impermissible conflict with federal regulation of the nuclear industry.

The Supreme Court said that there was no impermissible conflict between the state and federal laws. The decision, however, leaves Kerr-McGee free to challenge the amount of the award in lower courts.

Silkwood, a 28-year-old laboratory analyst at Kerr-McGee's Cimarron plutonium plant near Crescent, Oklahoma, died in an automobile accident Nov. 13, 1974, while on her way to meet with a

reporter for The New York Times. Days before, she had been contaminated by radiation. Silkwood, a union activist responsible for monitoring health and safety matters at the Cimarron plant, reportedly wanted to make public evidence of missing plutonium and falsified safety records.

The Silkwood case has become a symbol for critics of the U.S. nuclear power industry.

Her family sued in 1976, alleging negligence by Kerr-McGee and seeking damages for injuries Silkwood suffered, primarily fear and anxiety, during the nine days from her contamination to her death.

A trial jury in Oklahoma said Kerr-McGee should pay Silkwood's three children \$500,000 in actual damages and \$10 million in punitive damages. The jury also awarded \$5,000 for Silkwood's

contaminated belongings that had to be destroyed.

The 10th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals had overturned the punitive damage award after ruling that the federal government's exclusive regulation of radiation hazards preempted a punitive damage award based on state law.

On Wednesday, a narrow majority of the Supreme Court said the appeals court was wrong.

The court also disagreed with the Reagan administration, which had entered the Silkwood case to argue that awarding punitive damages conflicted with federal laws that impose civil fines for nuclear safety violations.

Joining Justice White's opinion were Justices William J. Brennan, William H. Rehnquist, John Paul Stevens and Sandra Day O'Connor.

Wick Said to Apologize to Carter For Secretly Taping Conversation

By Howard Kurtz

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Charles Z. Wick, director of the U.S. Information Agency, secretly tape-recorded a telephone conversation with former President Jimmy Carter in 1982 and called Mr. Carter in recent days to apologize, according to sources.

Mr. Carter accepted Mr. Wick's apology and said he did not hold a grudge, but added that he thought Mr. Wick had made a serious mistake, the sources said. They said the taping occurred when Mr. Wick called the former president to solicit his views about arms control.

The USIA no longer has a transcript of Mr. Wick's call to Mr. Carter, but the sources said that the agency has given a document reconstructing the conversation to two congressional committees looking into Mr. Wick's taping of telephone calls.

Mr. Carter's name is the latest to emerge from the documents turned over Monday to the Senate Foreign Relations and House Foreign Affairs panels. The documents include 31 transcripts and four tapes of Mr. Wick's conversations, along with 83 sets of stenographic notes of phone calls prepared by secretaries listening in on telephone extensions.

Among those taped by Mr. Wick, sources said, was the Washington Post columnist Mary McGrory. It was previously disclosed that Mr. Wick had taped conversations with, among others, the former television newsman Walter Cronkite; the television reporter Sander Vanocur; Representative Dan Rostenkowski, a Florida Democrat; the White House chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d; the presidential counselor, Edwin Meese 3d; and Senator Mark O. Hatfield, Republican of Oregon.

Mr. Fassel's committee has urged Mr. Wick to make public all the tapes, transcripts and notes, according to one member, Representative

Mal Levine, Democrat of California. He said the committee has suggested that Mr. Wick call each person who was recorded and ask whether he or she would object to release of the transcript.

"These documents should be made public so the press and public will have the opportunity to analyze why" Mr. Wick was taping the calls, Mr. Levine said. "When the USIA director is recording conversations without people's permission, you've created a situation where the stuff ought to be available for public scrutiny."

Sources familiar with the transcripts said they contain no evidence of wrongdoing and few embarrassing statements, as USIA officials have maintained. "There's nothing in those papers that's going to hurt or embarrass anyone," one source said.

But USIA officials reportedly are reluctant to release the material

for several reasons. Sources said agency officials believe it would be an invasion of privacy to publicize private conversations with Mr. Wick's friends and associates, some of whom are not public officials.

Mr. Levine said this was "an interesting position to take when these people's privacy was invaded by the USIA director doing the taping."

Mr. Wick left Tuesday on a trip to Central America. No decision on release of the transcripts is expected before his return next week.

Kuomintang to Pick Chiang

TAIPEI — The ruling Kuomintang party decided Wednesday to nominate President Chiang Ching-kuo to a second six-year term as its candidate in the March 21 election, party officials said.

In Abu Dhabi

THE ADVANTAGE IS INTER-CONTINENTAL
ABU DHABI INTER-CONTINENTAL HOTEL

P.O. Box 4171, Telex 23160
For reservations call your nearest Inter-Continental sales office

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

UNITED NATIONS



seek qualified candidates for its Secretariat. High priority will be given to candidates coming from countries which are currently unrepresented or underrepresented on the staff of the Organization (see list below). Women candidates are encouraged to apply.

CHIEF OF CLASSIFICATION SECTION in New York (Refer to Vacancy No. 83-245) Office of Personnel Services.

Functions:

is responsible for the job classification policy guidelines and activities of the UN Secretariat at Headquarters and other duty stations and manages and supervises the Section in activities involving other organizations.

Qualifications:

advanced university degree in personnel management, administration or social sciences; thirteen years experience in classification and personnel administration; fluency in English or French.

Salary:

Depending on qualifications and number of dependents, the post carries a minimum net base salary per annum of U.S. \$30,776 and a post adjustment of \$14,726.

Deadline for applications: Mid-February 1984.

PERSONNEL OFFICER in New York (Refer to Vacancy No. 83-246) Rules and Personnel Manual Section, Office of Personnel Services.

Functions:

Advises officials in the Secretariat on the interpretation and application of the staff rules and prepares revisions of these rules and related administrative instructions; prepares analyses and evaluations of personnel policies and practices. Performs other functions as required.

Qualifications:

advanced university degree in law or public administration; eight years of experience in the same fields, preferably in international organizations; fluency in English or French; excellent drafting ability.

Salary:

depending on qualifications and number of dependents, the post carries a minimum net base salary per annum of U.S. \$23,671 and a post adjustment of \$12,410.

Deadline for applications: Mid-February 1984.

Please send detailed resume to:
**Professional Recruitment Service
United Nations Secretariat
New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.**

Countries currently unrepresented or underrepresented on the staff of the UN:

Albania, Antigua & Barbuda, Bahrain, Bhutan, Cape Verde, Czechoslovakia, Djibouti, Dominica, Ecuador, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Netherlands, Norway, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Suriname, Switzerland, USSR, United Arab Emirates, USSR, Vanuatu, Venezuela.

INTERIGHTS

New international human rights law course
(London based)

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Legal qualification preferable but not essential

Further details from:

Jeremy McBride, High Hall, Church Road, Birmingham, B15 3EJ, UK.

Closing date February 3rd 1984.

(We are an equal opportunity employer.)

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

INTERNATIONAL PERSONNEL DIRECTOR

Swiss, 40, American MBA, fluent German, English and French, 15 years experience in personnel and general management in Europe and USA, seeks new challenging position with international company. Will relocate within Europe, USA or Canada.

Please contact Chiffre 80-37360
Anna Antonova-Silva, SA,
Rue du Vieux-Billard 3A,
CH-1211 Geneva 1.

"International Positions"

appears every

Thursday & Saturday

To place an advertisement contact your nearest International Herald Tribune representative or Max Ferrero.

181 Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle,
92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.
Telephone: 747-32-65.
Telex: 613695

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

E.E.C. NATIONAL

20 years international experience, both Europe and Africa, as financial/administrative and/or general manager. Presently stationed in Madrid. Fluent English, French, German, Spanish and Dutch. Excellent organizer. Ready to travel and/or relocate. Will consider any challenging offer. Can be available at short notice.

Please reply to:
Box 266, Herald Tribune, Pedro Teixeira 3, Madrid 20, Spain.

HOSPITAL MEDICAL PRODUCTS

General Manager
With excellent background in sales and marketing in hospital products at European level, Italian nationality with outstanding references, offers his cooperation for a similar position. Excellent introduction into hospital field and dealers network. Very fluent in English, French and Spanish.

Box D 2048, International Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

PETROLEUM, PETRO-CHEM. & ALLIED INDUSTRIES PROJECT MANAGEMENT

U.S.A. citizen, Europe resident offers extensive experience in execution of major/minor Projects over land/sea/air. See Construction, manufacturing through Post-Construction. Europe, Middle East, South America areas. Experience in services to Engineering Companies and Plant Owners. Available for long/short term assignments.
Please reply to: Box D 2050, UHT, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

RETAIL SECURITY SALES-US BROKER LONDON

Our client, a major U.S. broker, will shortly appoint an executive to help develop their retail business. The likely candidate, a registered NASD NYSE, will now be working within the broking field and will have already established a successful track record in this area.

This is a rare opportunity to develop some exceptionally strong outlets with a firm that has a first-class reputation in the investment world. Remuneration will be negotiated but will be generous and will be unlikely to prove a problem to the right candidate.

Please apply to Jock Courts.

Chichester House, Chichester, W Sussex, PO19 1JG, Tel: 01243-5775
Career plan
PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS

California Is Out of Red, Governor Says

By Robert Lindsey

New York Times Service

SACRAMENTO, California — The state government, which was on the brink of bankruptcy a year ago, will have enough money in its next fiscal year to set aside an emergency fund of almost \$1 billion.

It will also sharply increase spending for universities, state employee salaries and a wide range of other needs, according to Governor George Deukmejian.

"Our common-sense policies have restored confidence in California as a good place to do business, and they've helped to spur an economic recovery that is the best we have seen in decades," Governor Deukmejian said Tuesday in his annual State of the State Message to a joint session of the legislature.

Mr. Deukmejian, a Republican, submitted to the Democratic-controlled legislature a budget of \$29.9 billion for the fiscal year beginning July 1. The budget is about \$4 billion, or 13 percent, higher than that of a year ago. No tax increases were proposed.

Surprising some of his antagonists in the Legislature, with whom he has waged a battle over spending priorities since taking office a year ago, Mr. Deukmejian gave high priority to improvements in the state's system of four-year colleges and universities.

The administrators of these institutions had complained in recent years that budget cutbacks threatened their schools' reputation as among the best in the United States.

The budget proposes a 30-percent increase, to \$1.4 billion, for the general fund of the University of California, including a 16-percent increase in faculty salaries.

The governor also proposed spending \$900 million to continue expanding a statewide improvement program in the public schools that began last September, \$3.3 billion on capital improvements for roads, buildings and other public facilities, big increases in allotments for prisons, and a 10-percent salary increase for state employees.

Mr. Deukmejian contended that local governments in California had become overdependent on the state for their economic sustenance since voters took away much of their property-taxing powers in 1978. He said he would seek legislative approval to give cities and counties independent sources of revenue, including motor vehicle tax revenues.

Mr. Deukmejian also asked legislators to authorize a 2-percent increase in benefits for welfare recipients in the next fiscal year and said he would press for enactment of a law requiring physically able welfare recipients to take jobs.

Over Beagle Disput

Foreign ministers of Argentina, Chile and the United Kingdom met in Rome on Jan. 13 to discuss the Beagle Channel dispute.

Argentina and Chile have "agreed" that they have agreed to hold the dispute in abeyance.

They agreed to mediate the dispute, which had brought Argentina and Chile to the brink of war.

The announcement said that they had agreed to the conclusive phase of a final treaty. This suggests a final settlement of the dispute over the sovereignty of the island.

Argentina and Chile have "agreed" that they have agreed to hold the dispute in abeyance.

They agreed to mediate the dispute, which had brought Argentina and Chile to the brink of war.

The announcement said that they had agreed to the conclusive phase of a final treaty. This suggests a final settlement of the dispute over the sovereignty of the island.

Argentina and Chile have "agreed" that they have agreed to hold the dispute in abeyance.

They agreed to mediate the dispute, which had brought Argentina and Chile to the brink of war.

The announcement said that they had agreed to the conclusive phase of a final treaty. This suggests a final settlement of the dispute over the sovereignty of the island.

Argentina and Chile have "agreed" that they have agreed to hold the dispute in abeyance.

They agreed to mediate the dispute, which had brought Argentina and Chile to the brink of war.

The announcement said that they had agreed to the conclusive phase of a final treaty. This suggests a final settlement of the dispute over the sovereignty of the island.

Argentina and Chile have "agreed" that they have agreed to hold the dispute in abeyance.

They agreed to mediate the dispute, which had brought Argentina and Chile to the brink of war.

The announcement said that they had agreed to the conclusive phase of a final treaty. This suggests a final settlement of the dispute over the sovereignty of the island.

Argentina and Chile have "agreed" that they have agreed to hold the dispute in abeyance.

They agreed to mediate the dispute, which had brought Argentina and Chile to the brink of war.

The announcement said that they had agreed to the conclusive phase of a final treaty. This suggests a final settlement of the dispute over the sovereignty of the island.

Argentina and Chile have "agreed" that they have agreed to hold the dispute in abeyance.

They agreed to mediate the dispute, which had brought Argentina and Chile to the brink of war.

The announcement said that they had agreed to the conclusive phase of a final treaty. This suggests a final settlement of the dispute over the sovereignty of the island.

Argentina and Chile have "agreed" that they have agreed to hold the dispute in abeyance.

They agreed to mediate the dispute, which had brought Argentina and Chile to the brink of war.

The announcement said that they had agreed to the conclusive phase of a final treaty. This suggests a final settlement of the dispute over the sovereignty of the island.

Argentina and Chile have "agreed" that they have agreed to hold the dispute in abeyance.

They agreed to mediate the dispute, which had brought Argentina and Chile to the brink of war.

The announcement said that they had agreed to the conclusive phase of a final treaty. This suggests a final settlement of the dispute over the sovereignty of the island.

Argentina and Chile have "agreed" that they have agreed to hold the dispute in abeyance.

They agreed to mediate the dispute, which had brought Argentina and Chile to the brink of war.

The announcement said that they had agreed to the conclusive phase of a final treaty. This suggests a final settlement of the dispute over the sovereignty of the island.

Argentina and Chile have "agreed" that they have agreed to hold the dispute in abeyance.

They agreed to mediate the dispute, which had brought Argentina and Chile to the brink of war.

The announcement said that they had agreed to the conclusive phase of a final treaty. This suggests a final settlement of the dispute over the sovereignty of the island.

Argentina and Chile have "agreed" that they have agreed to hold the dispute in abeyance.

They agreed to mediate the dispute, which had brought Argentina and Chile to the brink of war.

The announcement said that they had agreed to the conclusive phase of a final treaty. This suggests a final settlement of the dispute over the sovereignty of the island.

Argentina and Chile have "agreed" that they have agreed to hold the dispute in abeyance.

They agreed to mediate the dispute, which had brought Argentina and Chile to the brink of war.

The announcement said that they had agreed to the conclusive phase of a final treaty. This suggests a final settlement of the dispute over the sovereignty of the island.

Argentina and Chile have "agreed" that they have agreed to hold the dispute in abeyance.

They agreed to mediate the dispute, which had brought Argentina and Chile to the brink of war.

The announcement said that they had agreed to the conclusive phase of a final treaty. This suggests a final settlement of the dispute over the sovereignty of the island.

Argentina and Chile have "agreed" that they have agreed to hold the dispute in abeyance.

They agreed to mediate the dispute, which had brought Argentina and Chile to the brink of war.

The announcement said that they had agreed to the conclusive phase of a final treaty. This suggests a final settlement of the dispute over the sovereignty of the island.

Argentina and Chile have "agreed" that they have agreed to hold the dispute in abeyance.

They agreed to mediate the dispute, which had brought Argentina and Chile to the brink of war.

The announcement said that they had agreed to the conclusive phase of a final treaty. This suggests a final settlement of the dispute over the sovereignty of the island.

Argentina and Chile have "agreed" that they have agreed to hold the dispute in abeyance.

They agreed to mediate the dispute, which had brought Argentina and Chile to the brink of war.

The announcement said that they had agreed to the conclusive phase of a final treaty. This suggests a final settlement of the dispute over the sovereignty of the island.

Argentina and Chile have "agreed" that they have agreed to hold the dispute in abeyance.

They agreed to mediate the dispute, which had brought Argentina and Chile to the brink of war.

The announcement said that they had agreed to the conclusive phase of a final treaty. This suggests a final settlement of the dispute over the sovereignty of the island.

Argentina and Chile have "agreed" that they have agreed to hold the dispute in abeyance.

They agreed to mediate the dispute, which had brought Argentina and Chile to the brink of war.

The announcement said that they had agreed to the conclusive phase of a final treaty. This suggests a final settlement of the dispute over the sovereignty of the island.

Argentina and Chile have "agreed" that they have agreed to hold the dispute in abeyance.

They agreed to mediate the dispute, which had brought Argentina and Chile to the brink of war.

The announcement said that they had agreed to the conclusive phase of a final treaty. This suggests a final settlement of the dispute over the sovereignty of the island.

Argentina and Chile have "agreed" that they have agreed to hold the dispute in abeyance.

They agreed to mediate the dispute, which had brought Argentina and Chile to the brink of war.

The announcement said that they had agreed to the conclusive phase of a final treaty. This suggests a final settlement of the dispute over the sovereignty of the island.

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

And the Death Squads?

Presented with a dish of broccoli, the child in the famous New Yorker cartoon pushes it away, declaring, "I say it's spinach, and I say the hell with it!" That seems to be President Reagan's view of any required certification of human rights progress in El Salvador. Before his own Kissinger commission formally presented its report, a White House spokesman had said that Mr. Reagan was "inclined" to reject its recommendation on certification.

Robert Strauss, a Democrat on the commission, finds this run to judgment "amazing." It is also bewildering. The president presumably appointed this distinguished bipartisan commission to create a basis for general understanding and support of U.S. purposes in Central America. The commission cannot improve the chances for consensus when unpalatable ideas are repudiated in advance.

Certification was never truly effective, because neither Congress nor the administration was prepared to cut off aid essential to preventing a guerrilla victory. But if certification was ineffective, it was hardly unimportant. It sprang from revulsion over U.S. complicity in

gruesome killings by right-wing death squads. It symbolized doubts as to Mr. Reagan's willingness to deal that complexity. It attested to a genuine, bipartisan conviction that the war against guerrillas could never be won if "our" side condoned the massacre of civilians and the subversion of democratic reforms.

Only after three years did the Reagan administration denounce the death squads. Tardily but creditably, Vice President George Bush went to San Salvador with a list of suspected offenders to be expelled or arrested. Three officers were reassigned abroad and a murder suspect was detained. Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Dam cites these modest gains as proof that Mr. Reagan's quiet nudge is more effective than the public report card of certification. Mr. Dam's optimism is premature, perhaps also pre-emptive. Those Salvadoran steps were taken just as the administration prepares to ask Congress for an additional \$100 million in military aid for El Salvador—and just before the Kissinger commission report was coming out, spinach and all.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Wick's Good Apology

That was a good and gracious apology that Charles Wick, director of the United States Information Agency, offered on Monday for his telephone-taping adventures. Mr. Wick now concedes that the taping of some of his phone calls, without notice to the callers, was an unfair practice, an invasion of his callers' privacy and something that "can lead to other, more dangerous practices." Although his purpose was simply "to extend the reach of my own memory, never to threaten or humiliate others," he said, "it has become quite clear to me that in trying to be meticulous about my own managerial tasks I frequently ignored the potential impact on others."

Mr. Wick also acknowledged responding to early press queries about the tapings with "misinformation"—on account of "my anxiety and faulty recollection"—and he offered his regrets for that, too.

We wish Mr. Wick had made such a statement the minute the story about his telephone taping broke. The impression he gave then was that he was doubly insensitive: to the offense he had committed against his callers and to his obligation to the president and the public to make a prompt, full explanation. But he has now remedied that. And the fact that he needed prompting to do the right thing is less important than that he now appears to be doing it—in private apologies to his callers, in public statements and in testimony to the several official inquiries into his phone habits.

It remains for President Reagan to find occasion to make it perfectly clear that he, too, understands why no one in his administration should abuse the confidence that every telephone caller has a right to expect, by taping a caller who has not been duly warned.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Even Homer Laughed

Scholars are again disputing why Homer often called the sea "wine-dark" when anybody not in his cups can see that it isn't. One school holds that the Aegean does sometimes turn the color of claret, justifying poetic license. Another says that the wine in ancient Greece, when mixed with sufficiently alkaline water, may have turned sea-blue. Hateful as it is to resolve so elevated an argument, we must bring both schools a little closer to earth.

"The Iliad" and "The Odyssey" are each thousands of lines in length. In the days before human memory capacity was reduced by the advent of writing to its present few kilobytes, these epics could be stored in a single head. Its owner would be much in demand to recite them at parties. Now there is a problem with long poems. Even when listening to such high-

lights as Hector's farewell to his wife or Odysseus' trip to the underworld or the expiry of his faithful dog, the audience's eyes may glaze and minds may wander. Hence, deftly sprinkled through the epics are wake-up lines for the narrator to test listener reaction.

The phrase "the starry sky" is used often in the description of full-daytime action. That brutish troglodyte, the one-eyed Cyclops, is referred to as "great-hearted" and "godlike." The Greeks' ships are called "swift-sailing" when firmly beached on the shores near Troy. What's an occasional wine-dark sea in this ocean of occasional absurdities?

Critics cite them as lapses and remark that even Homer nodded. To the contrary: He just wanted to test if his audience was still awake.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Opinion

Toward Starvation in Nigeria?

If financial support were withheld from Nigeria, the immediate sufferers would be its foreign suppliers. The country's problem is not massive foreign borrowing, like Mexico's or Brazil's, but simple inability to pay for recent imports of goods and services. It has been obvious for some years that Nigeria would never be able to pay for imports on the scale which it has got used to, and which have been made to look cheap in Nigerian terms by the overvaluation of the naira.

Far worse, for a decade and more Nigeria's population has been growing even faster than its food production has been dwindling. Food imports, once a luxury, have become a necessity, on the back of domestic development policies and exchange rate follies that might have been designed to drive its peasants off the land. By delaying the economic reforms that the Shagari government had begun, and by undermining the goodwill that the previous move toward democracy had earned Nigeria, General Buhari and his friends may condemn very large numbers of their fellow countrymen and countrywomen to starvation.

—The Economist (London)

UNESCO: 'Rights of Peoples'

AS in the case of the United Nations, UNESCO's charter commits its members to support basic human rights. What has been pursued by the agency for the past five years or so is "the rights of peoples"—a euphemism for upholding the supremacy of the state over individual citizens. The United States should increase coordination with its allies in the West and the rest of the world—which share its beliefs in democracy, a free press and unrestricted flow of information—to reform the agency from within until the deadline for its collapse-or-cure ultimatum comes on Dec. 31.

—The Japan Times (Tokyo)

Americans and the Vatican

The diplomatic recognition of the Holy See by Britain in 1982, and by Norway, Sweden and Denmark last year, must have made it a little easier for the United States to countenance such a step, but [Tuesday's] announcement still has a note of defiance about it: defiance of the extreme church-and-state separatist lobby. President Ronald Reagan may well have calculated that as many votes are to be gained as to be lost by normalizing his country's relations with the Vatican.

Within the United States the Roman Catholic Church is already established as the largest single denomination. Hispanic immigration, illegal and legal, together with a higher than average birthrate, could give that church an overall majority by the end of the century. What is more significant is the gradual eclipse of the old White Anglo-Saxon Protestant ascendancy, both under the pressure of non-WASP immigration and the decline of the influence of the Eastern seaboard. California has less reason for fastidiousness in its relations with the papacy than New England.

—The Times (London)

FROM OUR JAN. 12 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Four Guillotined in France

PARIS — For the first time in several years the guillotine accomplished its mission in France [on Jan. 11]. Four times the knife fell and the leaders of the band of criminals of Abel Pollet paid for their crimes of murder and robbery. The news of the quadruple execution at Bône (Pas-de-Calais) had spread through the countryside. With the appearance, after three executions, of Abel Pollet, the exasperation of the crowd reached its apogee. Shouts of "A mort!" burst forth. Abel Pollet stopped, turned his head towards the crowd and shouted hoarsely: "You gang of cowards! Down with bigots!" The accomplishment of justice roused the crowd to delirium.

1934: Counting Ions, Timing Light

WASHINGTON — When a cosmic ray bangs into a molecule of air the molecule smashes into small pieces. The pieces become charged with electricity and then the scientists call them ions. In the Carnegie Institution is a machine which sucks in air and ions, expels the former and counts the latter, 24 hours a day. The ion counter is expected to provide some exceedingly valuable information. Meanwhile, the business of measuring the speed of light is an even knottier problem. Dr. Robert A. Milliken and other scientists have been trying to measure light's speed in a sealed tube one mile long. Nearly every time they compute the figures they get a different answer.

Toward Disengagement From Lebanon

By Dominique Moisi

PARIS — The pre-electoral debate in America on military presence in Lebanon has no equivalent in France, but the outcome may be the same: progressive disengagement.

With the slow but regular increase of French casualties in Lebanon, not to mention the civilian deaths caused by Middle Eastern terrorism in France itself, and with the evident defeat and division of the PLO, a French protégé, and the increasing risks of escalation of the Iraq-Iran war, France's highly visible and ambitious policy of presence in the Middle East may need to be re-examined. Its three pillars—Lebanon, Iraq and the PLO—are being questioned.

France's engagement, through its diplomacy and its weapons, on the Iraqi side against Iran is the continuation of a policy initiated in the 1970s. The rationale is economic but above all political—considerations that are largely understood, at least as far as the goals are concerned, by most of France's partners.

Iran cannot be allowed to win its war without incalculable consequences to the entire stability of the region. By staying loyal to a traditional ally, with a consistency that the United States lacked in dealing with the Shah, the French are acting in a responsible manner to redress a cautious balance of power. They combine self-interest and geopolitical considerations. Such a policy toward Iraq is not devoid of implicit openings to Iran, such as the noted recent statements of President François Mitterrand insisting that France is the enemy of no country.

But the Iraqi dimension of French diplomacy, although legitimate, could become the subject of heated controversy if the Iraqis, with their new French arms, choose to escalate the Gulf war.

A second pillar of France's policy, its support of the PLO, can also be presented in terms of a well-established political tradition, even if many regard that tradition as ill-founded. Also, support for the PLO can serve to counterbalance a Lebanese policy that can appear to be too closely aligned with that of America. Clear support of the PLO is a way of preserving, in French eyes, an independent and original policy in the region.

But today that rationale is threatened by the weakening of the PLO's representativity.

The most immediate concern remains Lebanon. Reconsideration of France's Lebanese com-

mitment is likely. It will be prompted less by French casualties, or by fear of Middle Eastern terrorism on French soil, than by a growing feeling of impotence and resignation vis-à-vis Lebanon's own evolution. Rather than to defend Lebanon's independence against its foes, foreign and Lebanese, the French and Western aim may soon be to get out without loss of dignity and credibility in the region and elsewhere.

As fear of Shiite fundamentalism spreads out of control in Lebanon and the region at large, there is disillusionment with Lebanon's government and its elites, who can be seen as ultimately more bent on self-destruction than on settlement. Syria thus appears increasingly as the ultimate recourse. For the Western powers, the only face-saving solution may be de facto recognition of the right of Syria to a virtual protectorate over its smaller and ungovernable neighbor.

The recent reorganization of the French force, with the shift of one-fourth of its troops to the

United Nations command in the south, away from the bloody cockpit of Beirut, can be seen as a step in the direction of the replacement of the multinational force by a UN force.

That sort of "realistic retreat" can of course be dignified by prestigious precedent. Might not France in Lebanon, as the late Pierre Mendès-France did in Indochina, impose a deadline on its presence—giving the Lebanese government 60 days, say, to demonstrate willingness and ability to act responsibly and representatively?

In the absence of a political will on the part of the Western powers to commit themselves more fully militarily on the ground, and in the absence of any Lebanese show of unity, this kind of "realism" will slowly prove irresistible with the approach of the U.S. elections and the growing frustration, for France, of a highly visible Middle Eastern policy of presence.

The writer is associate director of the Institut Français des Relations Internationales and editor of its journal, *Politique Internationale*. He wrote this article for the *International Herald Tribune*.



Reagan: Now a Readiness to Compromise

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Something new is going on in Washington. President Reagan is beginning to talk about foreign policy in a gentler way. He slips into the old hell-fire religion once in a while, but he is no longer a prisoner of his past anti-communist pronouncements.

He is listening to some of the advice of the Kissinger commission's compromise proposals on Central America. He is looking for an escape hatch for the marines in Lebanon. And he has been a model host to China's Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang.

Without abandoning Taiwan, or playing the "China card" against Moscow in a provocative way, President Reagan talked practical common sense to his visitor from Beijing about trade and peace, and now he has better relations with China and the Soviet Union than they have with one another. That is not saying much, but it does attest to his ability to adjust to brutal facts.

In a few days the president will be making a major speech about U.S.-Soviet relations. Having survived the storm over replacing new nuclear weapons in Western Europe to restore the balance of military power, he will be urging the Russians to come back to the negotiating table, and sending Secretary of State George Shultz to Stockholm later in the month to talk to Andrei Gromyko about the possibility of stopping the present drift in relations.

Why the change? It is, I think, because Mr. Shultz and the new national security adviser, Bud McFarlane, have convinced Mr. Reagan that his confrontation policies as regards Moscow, Central America and the Middle East were not working, or at least needed to be amended.

In addition, James Baker and the other so-called pragmatists on the White House staff were arguing that the president's hard anti-communist rhetoric about the "evil empire" was

not only infuriating Moscow but turning the NATO allies and, probably, the Republicans, against him. At the beginning of the presidential election year.

So there is a switch, not of policy but of tone, in the White House. The president is listening more to Mr. Shultz, Mr. McFarlane and his staff at the National Security Council, and listening less to the anti-communist spokesmen in the Pentagon.

The eight Democratic presidential candidates are encouraging this tendency. As the American economy has improved, they are concentrating on the president's foreign policy problems. They are calling for the withdrawal of the marines from Lebanon; they are blaming Mr. Reagan for the murder of marines and are emphasizing that the administration sent the troops to Beirut in the first place, and they are asking when the president intends to get them out of that trap.

It is not only the Democrats who are urging him to reappraise his poli-

cies. He sent Donald Rumsfeld of Illinois, who may be a coming hope of the Republicans, to ease the Joint Chiefs of Staff's uneasiness about the Middle East; Mr. Rumsfeld came back arguing for a different policy toward both Syria and Israel.

Jesse Jackson has also forced Mr. Reagan to consider that it may be possible to negotiate with Damascus and talk to Israel, Jordan and even the Palestinians about a new approach to the Middle East. In addition, the French and the British are telling him that now that he has put his missiles in Western Europe, the time has come to talk again to Moscow about controlling the arms race and working for peace—not only in Lebanon but also in the Iraq-Iran war and throughout the Gulf region.

This message seems to be getting through to the White House. Mr. Reagan is listening, and compromising, much to the dismay of his anti-communist supporters. They don't like his kindly reception of the Chinese premier, or his compromises in

Lebanon or Central America. But as time goes on, with an election ahead, he is clearly in a mood to compromise on both foreign and domestic issues. The president said the other day that he would make no foreign policy decision for political reasons; but like Franklin Delano Roosevelt and all other presidents since, this is what he is doing. He is in deep trouble with Moscow, in Central America and in the Middle East and Europe, and he is beginning to switch.

For the first three years of his administration Mr. Reagan thought he could impose his policies and ideology by confrontation. But he is now talking, not about confrontation with Congress at home or with the Chinese and the Russians abroad, but about compromise and cooperation.

This infuriates not only conservatives but also his Democratic presidential opponents, who don't quite know how to handle him. But he changes with the wind, and with his gentler melody he now keeps the opposition off balance.

The New York Times

Some Arguments Against Running . . .

By Daniel Schorr

WASHINGTON—So, this is the draft of the announcement! It looks good. I'm really excited about running again. Before I get it put on the TelePrompTer, why don't I, just for the heck of it, run over the arguments against running?

Some things don't work out according to the script. Yes, we beat inflation, we're beating recession, and there's the deficit. I guess it just isn't the case that you get higher revenues when you cut tax rates. The Democrats will beat me over the head on that. A pretty minus.

This poverty thing. By my book, we could take care of all the really

needy if we could just get the chiselers off the rolls. Ed Meese tells me all those stories about buying vodka with food stamps and things like that. But the bleeding hearts say there are a lot of real hungry people out there—and that I did it. It's all anecdotal, of course, but the media hype it and it plays like dynamite on television.

The Democrats will have a field day on that, and it's unpleasant. I'm not hardhearted, and I don't like being typed that way. A real negative. Internationally, worse trouble. Nothing followed the script.

In Central America, by now, we should have had El Salvador on its feet. The Comies out of Nicaragua and the Cubans yelling uncle. There's always Grenada. Why do people forget Grenada so fast?

The Middle East—ow! President Eisenhower sends the marines into Lebanon, doesn't lose a man and comes out a hero. I send in the marines and—let's face it—I look awful. Now, having said we won't turn tail and run, I'll have to turn tail or forget about running. Let's try this on for size: Who lost Lebanon?

Then, the Soviets. I was absolutely convinced that if we deployed Pershing and lunged, the Russians would eventually talk arms control on our terms. Then I could sail into the campaign as the "Peace Through Strength" guy. Why don't the Russians play by the script? That Andropov is really sick!

They're playing hard, and hard to get, and I need a summit. Shultz says

the Russians know I need one and they're not about to help me. George says stand by for a rough spring and summer—the Russians will pump up some crises to make me look bad. Things could get hairy.

How do I turn that around? Suppose I stunned everybody with the announcement that I would take myself out of the race to clear the decks for peace? I know I could win, but patriotism above pride, peace above politics. My defense buildup set the stage for realistic agreement, but it takes a new face to save face for the Russians. I'll bow out. That gallant self-denial might not play badly in the history books. I could orchestrate a lot better than Lyndon Johnson did. Then I could coast through 1984 and exit on a high note.

Interesting idea. But I really want to run. Well, do I?

This will be the Year of Terrorism. Let's face it—the bully pulpit is becoming a barricaded pulpit. How every time I look surrounded by an army of damned media will force me into the literally making it look as though I'm literally running scared.

I'll win, of course. Everybody says I'm a shoe-in. But, an acknowledged shoe-in can afford to bow out. On the other hand, if I were to lose . . .

Too late to change my mind. They're waiting for this draft. Well, let me tell them I want another 24 hours to study it.

Daniel Schorr—who writes his own scripts as senior correspondent of the Cable News Network—contributed this fantasy to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Harriman: Pro and Con

Averell Harriman's contention in his two opinion-page articles (1/7, Jan. 2 and 3) that the Reagan administration is guilty of "nuclear irresponsibility" is backed up by Mr. Reagan's dismal record in arms control. In his first three years in office, the president has consistently emphasized military spending (and recently, military intervention) at the expense of diplomacy. As Mr. Harriman points out, the administration has rejected the Salt-2 treaty and failed to develop alternative policies. It has also failed to work steadily on the issues of nuclear nonproliferation and missile verification.

Concurrently it supports a huge defense budget, some of which will go to weapons systems of questionable military value. These policies, along with Mr. Reagan's simplistic remarks about Soviet society, have produced a dangerous cold war atmosphere between the superpowers.

Mr. Reagan should realize that a nuclear buildup does not increase anyone's security. If this century has taught us anything, it is that an arms race usually leads to armed hostilities. Also, the periodic buildups of the last 35 years have never given America or the Soviet Union long-term strategic superiority. The Pershing-2 missiles in Europe will probably result in more advanced Soviet submarines near the United States, bringing both superpowers only eight minutes away from destruction. Why continue this madness?

The need is to go back to the negotiating table with firm and intelligent proposals for compromise, reopening dialogue—not in the spirit of Munich but of serious opposition to all types of "nuclear irresponsibility."

KEVIN E. COWPERTHWAIT

Lugano, Switzerland

Averell Harriman's plea for less belligerent talk and the opening of negotiations with the Soviet Union

Let's Try A Modest Approach

By Jorge I. Dominguez

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — In principle, everyone involved supports the efforts of the Contadora countries—Colombia, Panama, Mexico and Venezuela—to advance peace in Central America: Presidents Reagan and Castro, the Democratic Party in the United States, all the Central American governments. Yet, as the Contadora meeting last weekend in Panama showed, the group's proposals are unlikely to be adopted. The search for peace requires a more modest and workable policy.

The Contadora proposals seem consistent with what President Reagan wants. He believes that "guerrillas, armed and supported by and through Cuba, are attempting to impose a Marxist-Leninist dictatorship on the people of El Salvador as part of a larger imperialistic plan." The Contadora group proposes that all external assistance to the Salvadoran guerrillas should stop. He believes that the Nicaraguan government remains in power thanks mainly to Soviet and Cuban support. Contadora countries propose the withdrawal from Nicaragua of all foreign military advisers and an end to the arms flow into that country.

Thus, if Mr. Reagan is correct about what is happening in Central America, the Contadora proposals should bring the defeat of the Salvadoran guerrillas and the overthrow of the Nicaraguan government.

In reality, however, implementing the Contadora proposals would be unlikely to bring about what Mr. Reagan seeks. A more sensible analysis of what is happening in Nicaragua suggests that the government still enjoys some degree of internal backing, and that it would not fall if its international support were curtailed. The Salvadoran guerrillas also have some real internal backing. The international support they receive is important but secondary, and they could not be defeated easily if it ceased. Also, the Salvadoran army is so adroitly supported by the U.S. that it could not defeat the guerrillas on its own. Other Contadora proposals would be likely to bring about outcomes the Reagan administration opposes. The Contadora countries would cut off U.S. support to anti-Sandinista forces, thus helping to consolidate the Nicaraguan revolutionary government. They propose the withdrawal of U.S. military advisers from El Salvador and an end to U.S. military assistance to the Salvadoran army—which would make victory by the Salvadoran revolutionaries more likely.

Clearly there is not much public support in the United States for either prospect, and it is thus unlikely that any U.S. administration would accept these Contadora proposals.

There is a more modest, practical alternative: Retain the Contadora process but distinguish among the group's proposals and seek to implement only some of them right away.

Through Contadora mediation, Nicaragua and its allies would exchange verifiable pledges not to support the overthrow of any government in the region. Nicaragua's side would also agree that Soviet or Cuban strategic or conventional force would not be deployed in Nicaragua.

This alternative proposal would amount to a coalition of governments against rebels. It would allow, but would not guarantee the consolidation of all existing governments.

That is not the best outcome in a region ruled largely by tyrannical regimes. But such an approach would reduce the violence and the prospect of increased involvement by outside powers. It would cut off aid for all insurgents but allow the governments of Central America and El Salvador to continue receiving support.

Why should either side accept this deal? Because, rightly or wrongly, both sides see external support for insurgent forces as the most destabilizing factor in the region: The United States and its Salvadoran allies are most disturbed and threatened by foreign leftist support for the Salvadoran guerrillas, while the Nicaraguans are threatened by outside support for anti-Sandinista fighters.

Negotiations toward some peaceful Central American are possible, and preferable to a deepening war. Cutting off external support for revolution in Nicaragua and El Salvador would not solve the region's problems. The U.S. would contain and limit the wars.

To end them will require pursuit of the Contadora process. Several of the Contadora proposals may be helpful in the long run. In the short term, a more modest, though imperfect, solution may be the best we can hope for.

The writer, professor of government at Harvard University, contributed this article to The New York Times.

Lecturing South Africa

In response to Glenn Frankel's report (1/7, Jan. 4 and 5) on South Africa's predicament:

In the name of human rights, in the name of egalitarian democracy and the concomitant principle of one man, one vote, in the name of justice for all, of common decency as a nation, a culture, an achievement, please commit suicide!

E. de BORCHGRAVE D'ALTE

Zuidzande, Netherlands

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1959-1982
KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher
Executive Editor: RENÉ BONDY
Editor: FRANÇOIS DESMAISONS
Deputy Editor: RICHARD H. MORGAN
Managing Editor: STEPHAN W. CONAWAY

PHILIP M. FOISIE
WALTER WELLS
ROBERT K. MCCABE
JAMES A. HART
CARL GEWIRTZ

International Herald Tribune, 131 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone: 747-1265. Telex: 612718 (Herald), Cables Herald Paris.

Director of the publication: Walter N. Thayer
New York: 24-34 Hennessey Rd., Hong Kong: Tel. 5-28518, Telex 61170.
Munich: Dr. U. A. Rehn-Winkel, 63 Langen, W. Ger. Tel. 636-4802, Telex 262099.
S.A. de capital de 1.200.000 F. R. S. Ventes: B. 12321126, Commerce Paritaire No. 34231.
U.S. subscription: \$200 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
1982, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

Let's Try A Modern Approach

By Jorge I. Domínguez

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.

In principle, everyone

supports the efforts of the

countries — Colombia, El

Salvador and Venezuela — to

bring peace to Central America.

But in the United States, the

central American governments

and the Contadora group have

been unable to reach a

search for peace proposals

and workable proposals

consistent with what President

Reagan wants. He believes that

armed and supported

by a Marxist-Leninist

people of El Salvador

are larger imperialistic

and should stop. He

the Nicaraguan government

in power thanks support

from the United States

and propose the

Nicaragua of all

advisers and an end

to that country.

Thus, if Mr. Reagan

what is happening

in Central America

is to bring the

defeat of the

guerrillas and the

overthrow of the

Nicaraguan government.

In reality, however,

the Contadora

proposals are

likely to bring

about some

degree of internal

peace. It would

not fall far

from the

proposals of the

Contadora

group. The

proposals are

likely to bring

about some

degree of internal

peace. It would

not fall far

from the

proposals of the

Contadora

group. The

proposals are

likely to bring

about some

degree of internal

peace. It would

not fall far

from the

proposals of the

Contadora

group. The

proposals are

likely to bring

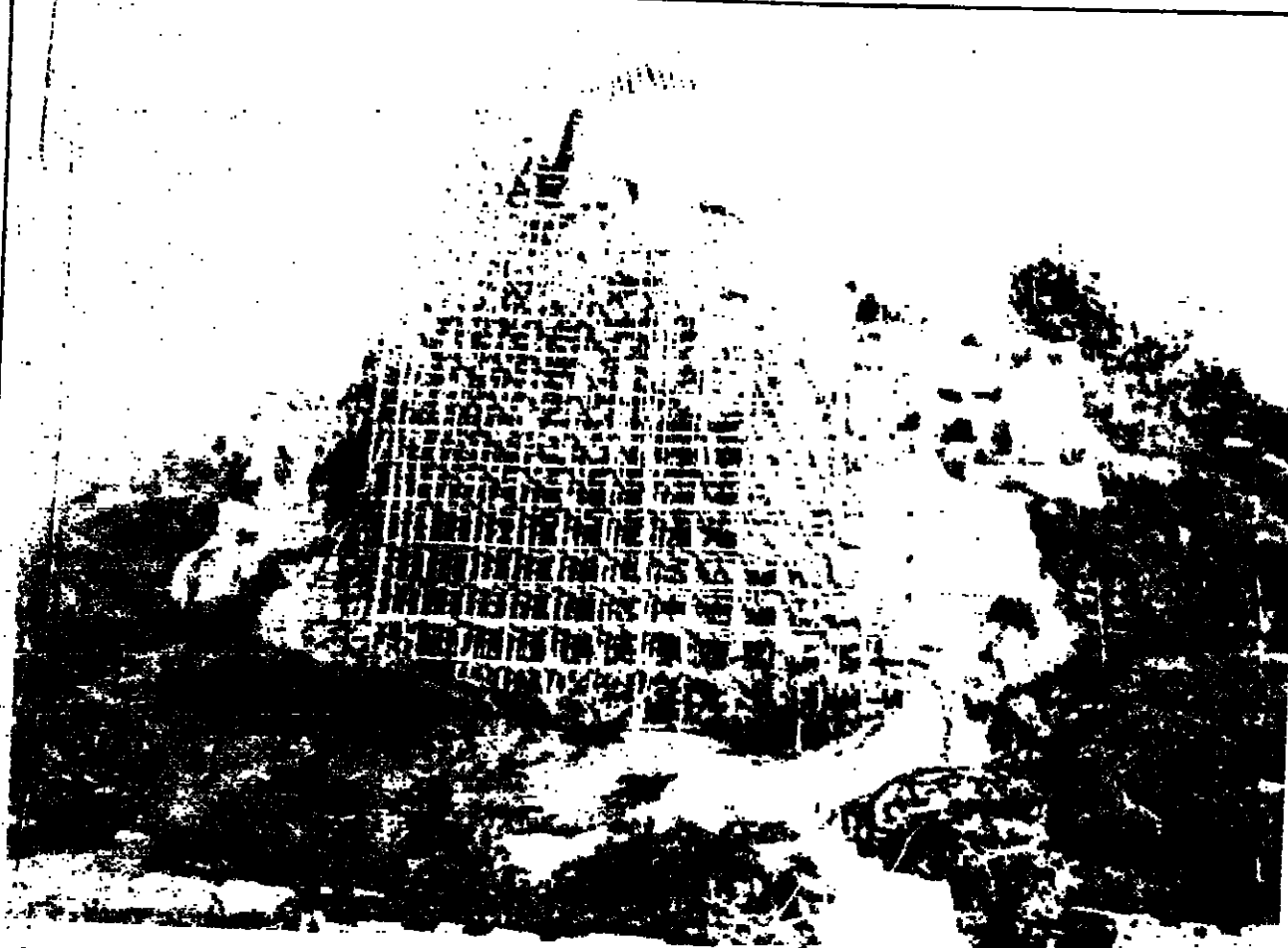
about some

degree of internal

peace. It would

not fall far

from the



CRISIS COMES TO A HEAD — Work on a five-story-high bust of President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines has been stopped because of the country's economic difficulties. Perched above a golf course near

the northern town of Baguio, the monument, begun in 1979, peeks over a wooden scaffolding that has been partially removed. The government in Manila has made no announcement of when the bust will be completed.

U.S. News Groups Push to Cover Military Actions

By Jonathan Friendly

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Prompted by

restraints on coverage of the U.S.

led invasion of Grenada, 10 major

news organizations have asked the

Reagan administration to affirm as

a matter of principle that reporters

will be allowed to cover U.S. military

operations.

The groups, representing U.S.

broadcasters, newspapers, maga-

zines and news services, said Tues-

day that they agreed there was a

need to maintain military security

and to protect troops.

They also said they could agree

to limited restrictions, such as

military censorship or delayed filing

of reports, as long as journalists were

not excluded from combat

missions.

"Our society remains healthy

and free primarily because our

public has an independent source

of information about its govern-

ment," they said in a statement to

the White House and the Defense

Department. "Preservation of this

principle is essential to the proper

functioning of our constitutional

democracy and to our national

well-being."

The statement urged congressio-

nal hearings on the issue of press

access to combat. Just after the

Oct. 25 invasion, individual con-

gressmen protested the restraints,

but no formal hearings have been

scheduled.

The Pentagon said that Secretary

of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger

would have no comment because

the issue was in the hands of a

special panel that the chairman of

the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General

John M. Vessey Jr., is creating to

study the issues.

Winant Sidle, the chairman and

only announced member of the

panel, said he welcomed the news

organizations' statement and was

pleased that they have said they

would talk to his group. He said he

expected to begin hearings next

month.

Mr. Sidle, a retired major general

who is corporate spokesman for the

Martin Marietta Corp., said the

formation of the panel had been

slow because none of the news

organizations would agree to name

a representative as a member. They

said membership on a government

panel is inappropriate for news

organizations.

Tuesday's statement was formu-

lated by representatives of most

major associations involved in

news-gathering. These are the

American Newspaper Publishers

Association, the American Society

of Newspaper Editors, the Ameri-

cans Society of Magazine Editors,

the Associated Press Managing

Editors, the National Association

of Broadcasters, the Radio-Televi-

sion News Directors Association,

The Associated Press, United Press

International, the Reporters Com-

mittee for Freedom of the Press,

and the Society of Professional

Journalists, Sigma Delta Chi.

Military commanders, support-

ed by Mr. Weinberger, barred re-

porters entirely during the first two

days of the Grenada invasion and

then permitted only partial access

to the island for several more days.

President Ronald Reagan and his

top aides said they thought the

practice had helped keep the

operation a secret from troops

defending the island and would

follow it again if conditions

warranted.

Bishop in China Gets 10 Years in Prison

Action Is Part of a Continuing Crackdown on Catholics Loyal to Vatican

By Michael Parks

Los Angeles Times Service

BEIJING — A Roman Catholic bishop has been sentenced to 10 years in prison by the Chinese authorities because of his contacts with the Vatican. The action is part of a continuing crackdown on Catholics who remain loyal to the pope.

Bishop Joseph Fan Xueyan, 76, of Baoding, was found guilty late last year of "colluding with anti-Chinese foreign forces to jeopardize the security of the motherland," the state religious affairs bureau said Tuesday.

Bishop Fan was accused of secretly ordaining priests in Baoding, 75 miles southwest of the capital, for the underground Catholic Church that is loyal to the pope. He was also accused of maintaining clandestine contacts with the Vatican and receiving financial support from it.

Bishop Fan's vicar general, Father He Binzhong, was also imprisoned for 10 years in what Catholic observers in Hong Kong say they believe is a renewed government attempt to kill the underground church by removing its leaders.

Bishop Fan, one of the last bishops appointed by Rome after the Communist takeover on the Chinese mainland, had been imprisoned from 1958 to 1979 for refusing to break with the Vatican when the Chinese Catholic church, at government orders, declared its independence from Rome.

"He was opposed then to the Chinese church's decision on its anti-imperialist, self-governing policy and was criticized by the church and stripped of his post as bishop," a spokesman for the government's religious affairs bureau said of Bishop Fan's 1958 arrest and imprisonment.

Released from jail and reinstated in his Baoding diocese, long a center of Christian missionary activity, Bishop Fan "stubbornly refused to accept" the establishment of what China calls the "Patriotic Catholic Church," the spokesman said.

Like China's Protestant church, which has proclaimed itself to be "self-evangelizing, self-administering and self-financing" and no longer missionary run, the Patriotic

Catholic Church ordains its own clergy and insists on its organiza-

tion and doctrinal independence from the Vatican. It operates under strict government regulations.

Bishop Fan's case is similar to the imprisonment last spring of four Jesuit priests in Shanghai for terms of up to 15 years after the underground church mounted a serious challenge in 1981 and 1982 to

the government-sponsored patri-

otic church.

They were among a dozen Jesuits rounded up in Shanghai by police in late 1981 after they had begun openly holding services and leading pilgrimages that drew thousands of Catholics to a local shrine. More were reportedly arrested later.

The charges against all were roughly the same — maintaining

Russia Says U.S. Denies Visas to Romanians

Reuters

MOSCOW — A Moscow news-

paper accused the United States on Wednesday of trying to cause trouble in Romania by denying entry visas to Romanians eager to emigrate.

Sovietskaya Rossiya said that

Washington's aim was to build up

a large group of malcontents wanting to emigrate to the United States and who were thus hostile to Romania's Communist regime.

The newspaper said that the United States had denied it was

tightening up on the issuing of

Evren Vetoes Bill on Local Elections

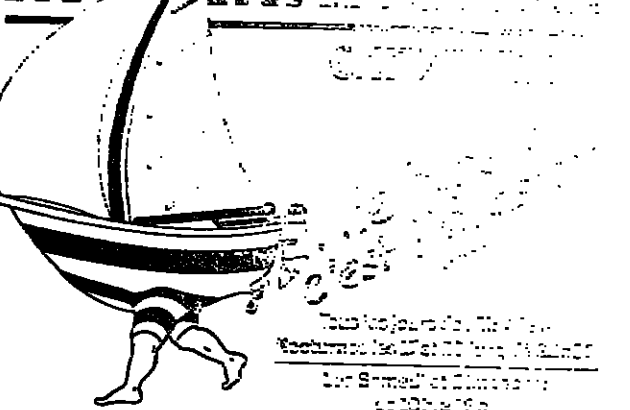
The Associated Press

ANKARA — General Kenan

Evren, the president of Turkey, has vetoed a local elections bill that was approved last week by the legislature, sources in the presidential palace said Wednesday. It was the first time the former military ruler had exercised his veto power since Turkey returned to civilian rule following elections Nov. 6.

The sources said that General Evren objected to technical details in the bill, which passed the one-house parliament with the support of the ruling Motherland Party of

SALON INTERN



14-23 JANUARY

ORGANISE PAR LA FEDERATION DES INDUSTRIELS DU LUXE

Marie-Martine

Extraordinary

Sales

Furs, pelisses,

leather coats.

50 Bg. St.-Honoré

75008 Paris

8 Rue de Sèvres

75006 Paris

Schluter Says Spain Lauds Crackdown On Separatists in France

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

COPENHAGEN — Prime Minister

Poul Schluter told Queen

Margrethe II on Wednesday that

he would stay in office despite his

failure in Tuesday's elections to

gain a working majority needed to

carry out economic changes.

His center-right grouping of the

Conservative People's Party, Liber-

als, Center Democrats and the

Christian Party won 42.8 percent of

the vote and gained 11 seats in the

179-member Folketing. The coalition

now has 76 seats.

The result sharply depressed

financial markets, which had been

counting on a rightist landslide.

It also left the government

dependent, as before, on the

parliamentary support of two small

non-socialist groups, the centrist

Radical Liberals and the rightist

Progress Party. The Radical Liber-

als have said they would support

Mr. Schluter's coalition only if the

Progress Party's backing was

rejected.

Theoretically, however, support

from one or two of the four

members of parliament elected in

Greenland and the Faroe Islands

might still bring Mr. Schluter close

to the necessary majority. He has

support from the 10 centrist Social-

Liberals in the new legislature.

Mr. Schluter called a meeting of

the coalition partners to map

strategy. After meeting with the

queen, he said he did not expect to

MADRID — The crackdown by

French police on Spanish Basque

refugees considered to be extreme

was welcomed Wednesday in

Madrid as a sign of new resolve by

France to help Spain in its fight

against separatist guerrillas.

French police rounded up at

least 14 Spanish refugees Tuesday

in a dragnet across the French

Basque region. Six of the men were

later flown to the French Caribbean

SCIENCE

Navigation Aids Getting More Precise

By William J. Broad
New York Times Service

THE quiet revolution in the navigation of planes, submarines, spacecraft and missiles is picking up speed as internal guidance systems become smaller, cheaper, more versatile and more accurate, according to industry experts and scientists working in the field.

For a quarter of a century these "black boxes" have guided airborne objects with increasing precision. They have sensed, remembered and computed every movement, however slight, constantly checking actual motion against flight plans. The stakes have been high. In the Apollo program, even tiny errors in navigation would have sent the spacecraft far off course in its quarter-million-mile journey between the Earth and the Moon.

The heart of a guidance system used to be, and sometimes still is, a spinning gyroscope. But new technologies such as lasers and powerful computer chips are transforming the science of guidance. The Pentagon's new anti-satellite warhead, which rotates at 20 revolutions a second for stability, is guided to its target by a tiny internal ring of laser light that sorts out and defines the westerly of motions as the weapon spins through space.

Technical advances have not eliminated failure, as was demonstrated in December when one of three identical guidance systems on the space shuttle Columbia broke down. And, though human error is the prime suspect in the course deviation of the South Korean jetliner shot down over the Soviet Union in September, guidance system failure has not been ruled out.

But experts say ruggedness and precision are increasing as electronic circuits replace mechanical parts. "I don't think the possibilities in terms of accuracy have been completely developed at all," said Dr. Charles Stark Draper, founder of a laboratory in Cambridge, Massachusetts, that bears his name and employs 2,000 people. "A lot of people have introduced a lot of new ideas. The kind of performance you're going to get will depend on the effort."

Not just a technical issue, the evolution of guidance systems is sometimes seen in a political light. In November the city of Cambridge voted on whether to ban research related to nuclear weapons, the primary issue being the Draper Laboratory, which designs guidance systems for many U.S. missiles.

CIRCUMSTANCES far less controversial than those of the nuclear era prompted the initial quest for precise guidance. In the late 1920s, airplane pilots sought a way

of learning their whereabouts while flying at night or in a cloud bank. At the time there were no radio direction finders.

The solution was to rely on inertia—the little tug a person feels whenever a car accelerates, for example, or turns a corner. Newton's first law of motion states that a mass, once set in motion, tends to remain in motion, unless acted on by an external force. In concert with this law, a gyroscope tends to keep its initial plane of rotation once set spinning. Its stability allows sensitive measuring devices around it to record changes in direction.

In 1948, Dr. Draper, working for the U.S. Air Force, combined gyros with simple computers and devices known as accelerometers, which sense changes in speed, to form the first true inertial guidance system. An important advance was that the gyro was "floated" in a viscous liquid so quick accelerations would not throw it out of whack. The prototype weighed two tons, but the system was later scaled down. On its first flight, it guided an aircraft 500 miles (800 kilometers) to within a mile of its destination.

Two decades later, Dr. Draper's laboratory, an offshoot of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, made the system that guided the Apollo capsule to a splashdown in the Pacific a quarter of a mile from a recovery ship. "It got to the point that they told the ships not to go to the exact spot they wouldn't get it," Dr. Draper says.

Today the cutting edge of guidance development is occupied by the laser gyro. Rather than relying on the forces of inertia, it measures changes in counterrotating beams of laser light that flash around in a tight circle. If the laser gyro turns a bit, one beam of light will travel slightly farther around the ring in a given instant of time, the other slightly less far. Differences in the time it takes the laser beams to travel around the ring add up to a precise measurement of the gyro's motion.

The advantages of laser gyros are numerous, according to scientists at Honeywell Inc., which makes ring laser gyros used on the Boeing 737, 757 and 767 jetliners. A conventional mechanical gyro works in dramatically different ways at different temperatures and takes some time to reach a stable speed. Laser beams, on the other hand, always travel at the speed of light.

About the size of a standard hard-cover book, a ring laser gyro also does away with the complicated system of mechanical gimbals that allow the gyros to remain level whatever maneuvers the vehicle might perform. Laser gyros can be strapped down to any handy surface.

"They're cheaper, smaller and

weigh less than the old gimbal systems," said John Gaudreau, a vice president of Northrop Corp., which makes guidance systems for the military.

At Litton Industries, one of the world's largest producers of inertial navigation systems, Joseph F. Caligiuri, a vice president, said the laser gyro might eventually be "transcended by newly emerging technologies, such as fiber optics, an even more advanced application of light energy to inertial navigation."

The current king of accuracy, however, is an esoteric creation for the military known as the electrically suspended gyro. At its heart is a hollow beryllium sphere, which has reference marks on its surface and is suspended in a magnetic cradle. Nothing touches it. Even air is removed from the housing in order to reduce friction. As the sphere spins, a beam of light is bounced off its reference marks and thus measures changes of orientation.

THIS type of incredibly precise gyro is the navigational brain behind the new generation of U.S. missiles, the land-based MX and sea-based Trident. Older missiles use mechanical gyros suspended on gimbals. Published accounts say the MX can send warheads to within a few hundred feet of its targets. Such precision will probably increase. According to Dr. Kosta Tsi-

lis, a physicist at MIT and an expert on military systems, the accuracy of missiles has doubled every seven years. "The improvement may slow somewhat as room for improvement narrows," he said, "but there's little reason to expect the pattern will be fundamentally different in coming years."

For instance, strides will continue to be made in the realm of electronics, military experts say. Increased logic, memory and computational ability in very small spaces allow a missile to obtain finer readings from guidance instruments, to process them in a more complex manner and to send more sophisticated directions to control systems. Moreover, tiny chips allow greater use of redundant circuits to perform backup calculations and to take over if other systems fail.

Robert A. Duffy, president of the Draper Laboratory, said the accuracy of all guidance systems would increase, both in military and commercial areas.

"There's no question. You can see these systems appearing on the more expensive executive aircraft," he said. "My own feeling is that we've not yet begun to see where it's all going to go. There's a lot more ahead. And whatever trends you see in the commercial area you can be sure are being led by the military."

Opossums Show a Memory for Toxic Mushrooms

By Bayard Webster
New York Times Service

THE young opossum sniffed warily at the mushroom that had been placed in front of him. Opossums love mushrooms, and the animal quickly chewed and swallowed the fungus, which, though not fatally toxic, contained a small amount of naturally occurring muscimol, a noxious chemical.

Moments later the opossum rid itself of the mushroom by spitting it up, making a wry face at the same time. And as long as many months later, when the opossum was confronted with the same species of mushroom that had made him sick, he associated the smell with the previous discomfort and, though hungry, refused to touch it. Similar tests with other species of hallucinogenic or slightly toxic mushrooms achieved the same results.

The experiments, conducted recently by Dr. Scott Camazine, a former research associate in the Section of Neurobiology and Behavior at Cornell University, revealed a number of new findings, including the following:

• The tests are believed to pro-

vide the first evidence that naturally occurring hallucinogens and toxins may help protect mushrooms from predators that threaten to consume them. Many plant species have already been found to contain or exude chemicals that create a taste aversion in predators, or repel them, but that ability had not been found in fungi.

• The research showed that some mushroom compounds, thought to

affect only humans, could also affect animals.

• The experiments also demonstrated that opossums could remember their aversion to a specific food substance that had caused unpleasant results as long as a year after their only previous encounter with it.

Dr. Camazine, using 18 species of mushrooms common in the northeastern United States, found

Citrus Oil May Become an Insecticide

New York Times Service

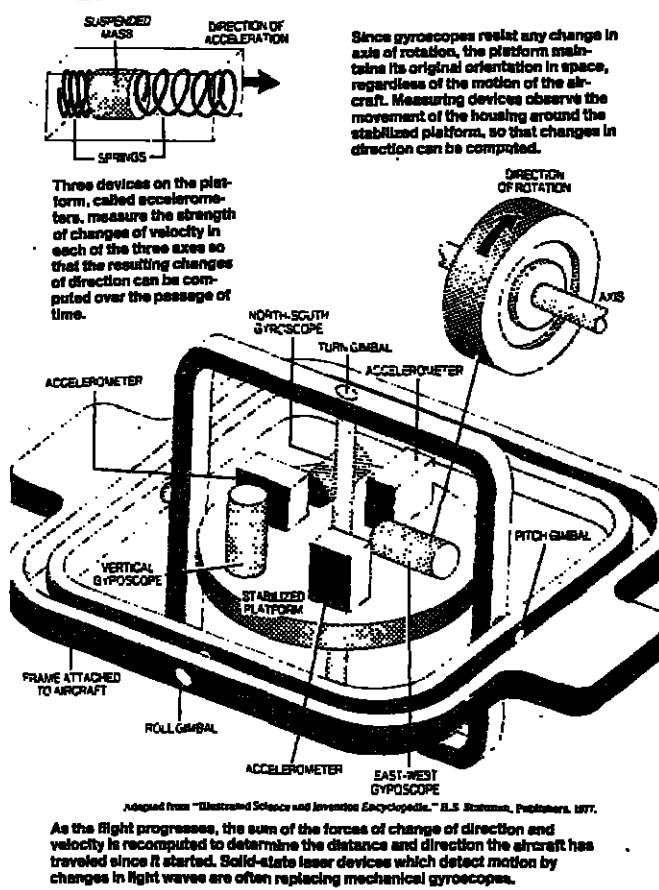
NEW YORK — In a cage full of houseflies, scientists placed an orange. Nothing happened as the flies buzzed happily around the fruit. The scientists then removed the fruit, scratched its skin and returned it to the cage. Within 15 minutes the flies were acting strangely and two hours later they were all dead.

The experiment (and others using different insect pests), conducted by University of Georgia entomologists, revealed that the oil in orange peels shows promise of being a powerful all-purpose insecticide. A variety of tests have already demonstrated that the orange oil can wipe out fire ants and wasps and kill fleas on a cat, yet it does not harm people, animals or the environment, the scientists say.

"We haven't tested the citrus oil on agricultural pests such as boll weevils yet," said Dr. Max Bass, head of the entomology department at the university's experiment station. "But right now, it looks like we might have a potent insecticide against household pests, and one that also smells good."

The Principle of Inertial Guidance

Inside a gyroscopic guidance system is a platform suspended on rotating joints, or gimbals, in such a way that it is free to move about all three axes. As the beginning of a journey, the platform is placed in an upright position and aligned toward the north. Longitude and latitude figures are fed into its computer, and the platform is stabilized in that position by three gyroscopes set perpendicular to one another.



CURRENTS

Siberian Artifacts Linked to America

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Soviet archaeologists have discovered convincing evidence that the first inhabitants of North America came from Siberia, according to Tass.

The news agency said beads, charms and arrowheads discovered on the Kamchatka peninsula in the Soviet northeast were virtually identical to artifacts found in Washington state, but considerably older. Scientists believe the similarities are evidence that American Indians migrated to North America across an isthmus linking Siberia and Alaska, Tass said.

The Stone Age site under excavation in Kamchatka is the largest Paleolithic dwelling area discovered by Soviet archaeologists. Tass said it was more than 11,000 years old and covered more than 10,000 square meters (12,000 square yards).

New Fiber Gives Amputees a Better Fit

NEW YORK (UPI) — A substance developed for aeronautics and the space program, carbon fiber, has helped scientists produce a greatly improved, more comfortable and more flexible device to hold artificial legs in place.

The extraordinary strength of carbon fiber allows most of the socket into which an amputee inserts an artificial leg to be made of a flexible plastic instead of the rigid materials now in use.

Such sleeves distribute the weight of the wearer through the artificial leg the way a normal leg would. They also cover the spot where the artificial leg joins the wearer's. The new device is available only for people whose legs have been removed above the knee, but funds are being sought for development of a similar system for below-the-knee amputees.

Telescope Discovered a Teeming Sky

TUCSON, Arizona (AP) — An orbiting telescope that used infrared light to scan space discovered 200,000 new stars and about 20,000 new galaxies before going blind last year. "We didn't dream the sky would be so rich and complex as it has turned out to be," said Nancy Bosses of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Scientists will be busy with data collected by the Infrared Astronomical Satellite, or IRAS, for "years and years and years," said David Black of NASA's Ames Research Center in Mountain View, California. "The mission exceeded all reasonable expectations and met even some optimistic ones."

The NASA report was made during a four-day conference sponsored by the University of Arizona. The \$80-million IRAS, a joint project of the United States, Britain and the Netherlands, was put in orbit in January 1983. It was the first telescope to survey deep space using infrared waves.

Drought Foreseen in Sea Temperature

SYDNEY (UPI) — An Australian meteorologist says he has developed a method of predicting a failure of the annual monsoon rains on the Indian subcontinent that would give farmers and the government five months to prepare for the event.

Dr. Neville Nicholls said his system predicted whether the rains would arrive by measuring changes in sea surface temperatures in the Indian Ocean north of Australia, near Indonesia. He said past rainfall and temperature patterns indicated that a cooler than average sea around Indonesia would be followed four to five months later by a dry monsoon season.

Dr. Nicholls, who published his results in this month's edition of the journal Nature, has spent five years working on drought prediction. He said sea temperature gives the first clue that the Southern Hemisphere is about to enter the disruptive El Niño climate cycle, which has been linked with droughts in Africa, Australia and India, and heavy rains in the Americas.

Eruptions May Show Continental Drift

ANCHORAGE, Alaska (UPI) — Volcanic-like eruptions in the Soviet Arctic—the first ever verified—could help explain how the continents of Asia and North America drift, scientists say.

The eruptions on or near Bennett Island, 1,000 miles (about 1,600 kilometers) northwest of Barrow, Alaska, were first spotted by a weather satellite. It was the northernmost volcanic activity ever detected and the first documented in the Arctic Ocean, the scientists say.

"Although some scientists at the Geophysical Institute at the University of Alaska tentatively identify the phenomena as volcanic, others are not so sure. Glenn Shaw, a scientist at the institute, said: 'The one thing that makes it so puzzling is there is no doubt at all that enormous amounts of energy are being released.'"

Social Groups in U.S. Attack Hunger Report

By Spencer Rich
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Forty-two national organizations have issued a statement on the final report of President Ronald Reagan's special study group on hunger saying its recommendations, "on balance, would make this tragic problem worse."

The organizations included 20 religious groups as well as organizations representing the aged, children, poor, blacks and Hispanics.

Their statement Tuesday said the proposal of the Task Force on Food Assistance for an optional block grant to states that wish to take over the U.S. food program would be "nothing short of a disaster for the nation's poor" and a retreat from the commitment to end hunger in America.

Meanwhile, Mr. Reagan was briefed on the task force report at the White House. After a three-month study, the group concluded Monday that, while "hunger does persist" in the United States, "allegations of rampant hunger simply cannot be documented."

"There are people who must sometimes cut back on food to pay their rent and utility bills," the report said. "There are individuals and families who, toward the end of the month, face very tight budgets and cannot buy food."

In addition to the block-grant proposal, the task force recommended improvements in the program and larger penalties for states where food-stamp overpayments exceed 5 percent.

Mr. Reagan said Tuesday that he had "directed the members of our administration to examine closely the recommendations of this report and to determine what can be done to incorporate them in our policies."

He said that "by reminding us that, in this land of plenty, there can be no excuse for hunger," the task force had presented the country with a challenge.

"We will meet that challenge through public and private resources, and we will do so with intelligence, prudence and compassion," he said.

On Capitol Hill, Senator Robert J. Dole, Republican of Kansas, and Representative Leon E. Panetta, Democrat of California, announced that their subcommittee on nutrition would hold hearings Jan. 26 to consider the recommendations.

Senator Dole reiterated that he had reservations about the block-grant concept. Mr. Panetta said he found the task force's conclusions "disappointing" because they failed to acknowledge that the hunger problem was "worse than at any time in recent memory."

The chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, E. (Kika) de la Garza, Democrat of Texas, said: "There is not likely to be much support for the idea of folding all these programs into a block grant for the states."

He added: "What we fear is that the approach can be used so easily as a 'step toward phasing down or eliminating many efforts to help those who are really needy, including the working poor.'"

Task force aides estimated that benefits would increase by about \$350 million in the first year due to the panel's proposed increase of food stamps available to recipients to 100 percent of the value of a "thrifty" food plan, an increase in assets a household may have and still receive food stamps, and aid to the homeless.

They also estimated that new penalties for errors of more than 5 percent would cut outlays to the states by \$120 million to \$240 million, leaving a net increase in food-program outlays of at least \$300 million.

However, Robert Greenstein, administrator of the Food and Nutrition Service in the Carter administration, said the first-year increase would amount to only about \$330 million and that the increase for later years would be only \$170 million.

U.S. Court to Review Group's Bar on Women

By Jim Mann
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — In a case that might affect some of the major U.S. social organizations, the U.S. Supreme Court has agreed to decide whether the Jaycees have the constitutional right to exclude women from full membership.

The court's ruling could determine the outcome of similar disputes involving such groups as the Boy Scouts of America and Rotary Clubs. The legal issue involved is whether the First Amendment protects the groups from being required to abide by state laws on civil rights or public accommodations.

The justices decided Monday to hear the case. It comes from Minnesota, where officials charged the Jaycees, formerly the Junior Chamber of Commerce, with violating a state law requiring that organizations open to the general public must not discriminate on the basis of sex.

Jaycees chapters in Minneapolis and St. Paul began admitting women a decade ago, but the national organization moved to revoke the charters of these chapters.

The 8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis ruled last June that the First Amendment bars

state officials from requiring the Jaycees to admit women.

Noting that the basic purpose of the Jaycees has been to serve young men, the court said, "It is natural to expect that an association containing both men and women will not be so single-minded about advancing men's interests as an association of men only."

When Minnesota officials appealed the 8th Circuit ruling to the Supreme Court, they were supported by a coalition of feminist groups. Those groups contended that women should not be denied access to organizations that serve as a "traditional avenue of economic and political opportunity and advancement."

Women are allowed to participate in the Jaycees only as nonvoting "associate members."

The Minnesota attorney general, Hubert H. Humphrey 3d, contended in court that the Jaycees' policy "helps to perpetuate the myth that women are inferior and launders the promise of the state to its citizens that they will be free from discrimination."

But lawyers for the Jaycees argued that the admission of women would destroy the organization's historic purpose of "serving young men." They maintained that women could be given leadership training through other groups.

INTERNATIONAL INVE
SALOMON

First of Rise

Value Lin

Value Lin

Value Lin

Value Lin

Value Lin

Value Lin

Value Lin

Value Lin

Value Lin

Value Lin

Value Lin

Value Lin

Value Lin

Value Lin

Value Lin

Value Lin

Value Lin

Value Lin

Value Lin

Value Lin

Value Lin

Value Lin

Value Lin

Value Lin

Value Lin

Value Lin

Value Lin

Value Lin

Value Lin

	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Change
ATT Inc	1,218,148	29 1/8	28 3/4	28 3/4	+ 1/8
Teneco	171,043	65 1/2	65	65	+ 1/2
Bolt/Ts	169,644	25 1/2	25	25 1/4	+ 1/4
Nisrael's	112,741	18 1/2	17 1/2	18	+ 1/2
Unicel	109,027	34	33 1/2	34	+ 1/2
John/J	93,911	49 1/2	49 1/4	49 1/2	+ 1/4
Searcy	85,650	27 1/2	27	27 1/2	+ 1/2
Unicom	76,696	25 1/2	24 3/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Chrysal	62,937	29 1/2	28 3/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
Worl	62,937	30 1/2	30	30 1/2	+ 1/2
Anacost	61,232	5 1/2	4 1/4	5 1/2	+ 1/4
Worl	59,696	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	+ 1/2
ProCT's	73,843	54 1/4	53	54	+ 1/4
PhilPart	73,471	37 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2	+ 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Index	1276.02	1284.13	1267.09	1277.28	+1.26
Indus	317.00	317.24	316.00	316.80	+0.04
Trans	130.33	131.00	129.47	130.80	+0.47
Util	597.28	597.55	596.19	597.84	+0.56

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	793	793
Declined	841	857
Unchanged	410	345
Total Issues	2009	2020
New Highs	4	75
New Lows	1	1

NYSE Index				
	High	Previous Low	Close	Today's P&L
Composites	97.97	97.97	97.97	2.85
Industrial	114.01	112.25	112.25	11.92
Transport	100.35	99.55	99.55	1.25
Utilities	67.77	67.77	67.77	0.75
Finance	97.00	97.28	97.28	0.28

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.			
	Buy	Sales	"Netty"
Jan. 10	226,914	476,865	1,019
Jan. 9	266,485	518,911	1,426
Jan. 8	238,571	508,559	2,687
Jan. 7	260,911	499,729	2,229
Jan. 6	197,333	434,254	2,229

*Included in the sales figures

Wednesday's NYSE Closing

Vol. of 3 p.m.	74,770,000
Prev. 3 p.m. Vol.	92,930,000
Prev Consolidated Close	128,539,400

Tables include the nationwide price
Up to the closing on Wall Street

AMEX Diaries			
	Close	Prev	
Advanced	309	301	
Declined	301	291	
Unchanged	219	215	
Total Issues	811	822	
New Volumes	16	5	
New Loans	3	5	

Standard & Poors Index			
	High	Low	Prev
Industrials	191.14	189.20	189.20
Transp.	21.73	21.34	21.34
Utilities	68.78	68.69	68.69
Finance	18.90	18.73	18.73
Composite	167.34	167.27	167.25

NASDAQ Index			
	Close	Week Ago	% Chg
Composite	327.43	287.89	37.73
Consumer	325.48	335.58	-3.04
Finance	273.26	—	254.28
Insurance	277.13	—	277.13
Utilities	291.89	—	284.67
Transport	288.39	—	280.05

Dow Jones Bond Average		
	Prev. Close	% Chg
Bonds	76.93	76
Utilities	67.45	67
Industrial	73.68	73

AMERICA'S MOST ACTIVE				
	Vol.	High	Low	Close
EchoStar	9483	74 1/2	3 1/2	7 1/2
InfraStar	4543	3 1/2	3/4	3 1/2
Dynasty	6243	3 1/2	3/4	3 1/2
InfraStar	4543	3 1/2	3/4	3 1/2
PartiStar	3384	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2
AmStar	3092	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2
AmStar	3092	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2
Kirby	1177	7 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2
InfraStar	1247	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Covirus	1445	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2

AMEX Stock Index			
	High	Previous Low	Close
238.23	237.50	237.24	238.23

1

[illegible]

Year	Stock	Dh.	Yld.	P/E	52 Wk. High	52 Wk. Low	Open	Clos.	Chg.
1976	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1975	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1974	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1973	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1972	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1971	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1970	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1969	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1968	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1967	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1966	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1965	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1964	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1963	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1962	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1961	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1960	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1959	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1958	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1957	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1956	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1955	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1954	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1953	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1952	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1951	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1950	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1949	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1948	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1947	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1946	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1945	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1944	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1943	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1942	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1941	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1940	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1939	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1938	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1937	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1936	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1935	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1934	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1933	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1932	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1931	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1930	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1929	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1928	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1927	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1926	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1925	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1924	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1923	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1922	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1921	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1920	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1919	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1918	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1917	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1916	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1915	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1914	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1913	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1912	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1911	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1910	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1909	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1908	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1907	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1906	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1905	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1904	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1903	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1902	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1901	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1900	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1899	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1898	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1897	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1896	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1895	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1894	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1893	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1892	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1891	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1890	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1889	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1888	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1887	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1886	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1885	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1884	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1883	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1882	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1881	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1880	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1879	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1878	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1877	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1876	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1875	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1874	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1873	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1872	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1871	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1870	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1869	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1868	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1867	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1866	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1865	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1864	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1863	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1862	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1861	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1860	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1859	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1858	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1857	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1856	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1855	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1854	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1853	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1852	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1851	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1850	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1849	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1848	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1847	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1846	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1845	Boeing	144	14.5	17	187	162	171 1/2	171 1/2	+ 1/2
1844	Boeing	144	14						

1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531	1530	1529	1528	1527	1526	1525	1524	1523	1522	1521	1520	1519	1518	1517	1516	1515	1514	1513	1512	1511	1510	1509	1508	1507	1506	1505	1504	1503	1502	1501	1500	1499	1498	1497	1496	1495	1494	1493	1492	1491	1490	1489	1488	1487	1486	1485	1484	1483	1482	1481	1480	1479	1478	1477	1476	1475	1474	1473	1472	1471	1470	1469	1468	1467	1466	1465	1464	1463	1462	1461	1460	1459	1458	1457	1456	1455	1454	1453	1452	1451	1450	1449	1448	1447	1446	1445	1444	1443	1442	1441	1440	1439	1438	1437	1436	1435	1434	1433	1432	1431	1430	1429	1428	1427	1426	1425	1424	1423	1422	1421	1420	1419	1418	1417	1416	1415	1414	1413	1412	1411	1410	1409	1408	1407	1406	1405	1404	1403	1402	1401	1400	1399	1398	1397	1396	1395	1394	1393	1392	1391	1390	1389	1388	1387	1386	1385	1384	1383	1382	1381	1380	1379	1378	1377	1376	1375	1374	1373	1372	1371	1370	1369	1368	1367	1366	1365	1364	1363	1362	1361	1360	1359	1358	1357	1356	1355	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350	1349	1348	1347	1346	1345	1344	1343	1342	1341	1340	1339	1338	1337	1336	1335	1334	1333	1332	1331	1330	1329	1328	1327	1326	1325	1324	1323	1322	1321	1320	1319	1318	1317	1316	1315	1314	1313	1312	1311	1310	1309	1308	1307	1306	1305	1304	1303	1302	1301	1300	1299	1298	1297	1296	1295	1294	1293	1292	1291	1290	1289	1288	1287	1286	1285	1284	1283	1282	1281	1280	1279	1278	1277	1276	1275	1274	1273	1272	1271	1270	1269	1268	1267	1266	1265	1264	1263	1262	1261	1260	1259	1258	1257	1256	1255	1254	1253	1252	1251	1250	1249	1248	1247	1246	1245	1244	1243	1242	1241	1240	1239	1238	1237	1236	1235	1234	1233	1232	1231	1230	1229	1228	1227	1226	1225	1224	1223	1222	1221	1220	1219	1218	1217	1216	1215	1214	1213	1212	1211	1210	1209	1208	1207	1206	1205	1204	1203	1202	1201	1200	1199	1198	1197	1196	1195	1194	1193	1192	1191	1190	1189	1188	1187	1186	1185	1184	1183	1182	1181	1180	1179	1178	1177	1176	1175	1174	1173	1172	1171	1170	1169	1168	1167	1166	1165	1164	1163	1162	1161	1160	1159	1158	1157	1156	1155	1154	1153	1152	1151	1150	1149	1148	1147	1146	1145	1144	1143	1142	1141	1140	1139	1138	1137	1136	1135	1134	1133	1132	1131	1130	1129	1128	1127	1126	1125	1124	1123	1122	1121	1120	1119	1118	1117	1116	1115	1114	1113	1112	1111	1110	1109	1108	1107	1106	1105	1104	1103	1102	1101	1100	1099	1098	1097	1096	1095	1094	1093	1092	1091	1090	1089	1088	1087	1086	1085	1084	1083	1082	1081	1080	1079	1078	1077	1076	1075	1074	1073	1072	1071	1070	1069	1068	1067	1066	1065	1064	1063	1062	1061	1060	1059	1058	1057	1056	1055	1054	1053	1052	1051	1050	1049	1048	1047	1046	1045	1044	1043	1042	1041	1040	1039	1038	1037	1036	1035	1034	1033	1032	1031	1030	1029	1028	1027	1026	1025	1024	1023	1022	1021	1020	1019	1018	1017	1016	1015	1014	1013	1012	1011	1010	1009	1008	1007	1006	1005	1004	1003	1002	1001	1000	999	998	997	996	995	994	993	992	991	990	989	988	987	986	985	984	983	982	981	980	979	978	977	976	975	974	973	972	971	970	969	968	967	966	965	964	963	962	961	960	959	958	957	956	955	954	953	952	951	950	949	948	947	946	945	944	943	942	941	940	939	938	937	936	935	934	933	932	931	930	929	928	927	926	925	924	923	922	921	920	919	918	917	916	915	914	913	912	911	910	909	908	907	906	905	904	903	902	901	900	899	898	897	896	895	894	893	892	891	890	889	888	887	886	885	884	883	882	881	880	879	878	877	876	875	874	873	872	871	870	869	868	867	866	865	864	863	862	861	860	859	858	857	856	855	854	853	852	851	850	849	848	847	846	845	844	843	842	841	840	839	838	837	836	835	834	833	832	831	830	829	828	827	826	825	824	823	822	821	820	819	818	817	816	815	814	813	812	811	810	809	808	807	806	805	804	803	802	801	800	799	798	797	796	795	794	793	792	791	790	789	788	787	786	785	784	783	782	781	780	779	778	777	776	775	774	773	772	771	770	769	768	767	766	765	764	763	762	761	760	759	758	757	756	755	754	753	752	751	750	749	748	747	746	745	744	743	742	741	740	739	738	737	736	735	734	733	732	731	730	729	728	727	726	725	724	723	722	721	720	719	718	717	716	715	714	713	712	711	710	709	708	707	706	705	704	703	702	701	700	699	698	697	696	695	694	693	692	691	690	689	688	687	686	685	684	683	682	681	680	679	678	677	676	675	674	673	672	671	670	669	668	667	666	665	664	663	662	661	660	659	658	657	656	655	654	653	652	651	650	649	648	647	646	645	644	643	642	641	640	639	638	637	636	635	634	633	632	631	630	629	628	627	626	625	624	623	622	621	620	619	618	617	616	615	614	613	612	611	610	609	608	607	606	605	604	603	602	601	600	599	598	597	596	595	594	593	592	591	590	589	588	587	586	585	584	583	582	581	580	579	578	577	576	575	574	573	572	571	570	569	568	567	566	565	564	563	562	561	5
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

clusiv
sy po
Flat

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Chief Herald

Our exclusive
leather po
is thin. flat

SPORTS

Higuera, Kriek Win

NEW YORK — José Higuera of Spain and Johan Kriek of South Africa won hard-fought opening-round victories Tuesday night in the Masters tennis tournament. Higuera defeated José Luis Clerc of Argentina, 6-2, 6-3, after Kriek ousted Jimmy Arias, 7-6, 6-4.

The tournament's top four seeds — Mats Wilander of Sweden, Czechoslovak Ivan Lendl, John McEnroe and Jimmy Connors — received first-round byes.

Wednesday's completion of the first round was to pit Yannick Noah of France against Tomas Smid of Czechoslovakia and Ecuadorian Andrés Gómez against Eliot Teltscher.

Both Higuera, who finished seventh in the 1983 grand prix point race, and Clerc, who was ninth, are clay-court specialists with powerful groundstrokes off both sides. Before Tuesday's meetings, they had split their eight career meetings.

With most of the line calls seeming to go Higuera's way, he broke the Argentine in the second and fourth games to take a 3-1 first-set lead, losing his own service in the third game.

Higuera dominated the rest of the set, Clerc repeatedly questioning line calls.

In the sixth game — the only time in the set he held serve — Clerc appeared to serve an ace on

the final point. It was ruled a fault. When Clerc protested, the umpire called a let. When Clerc continued his protest, the umpire ruled it an ace. But Higuera swept the next two games to close out the set.

Each held service until the second set's eighth game, when Clerc fought off two break points before failing to superior groundstrokes. Clerc also double-faulted twice in the game. Higuera then held serve for the match.

Kriek-Arias featured two hard-hitting baseliners, although Kriek, a native of South Africa who is now an American citizen, ventured to the net occasionally.

In running his career record against Arias to 2-0, Kriek began the match by breaking his 19-year-old opponent. Arias leveled with a fourth-game break but Kriek broke back. Serving for the set in the ninth game, Kriek found Arias's hard, well-placed groundstrokes too tough; Arias broke at 15, and the two then fought their way to a tie breaker.

After Arias took a 2-1 advantage, Kriek ripped off the next four points for a 5-2 lead. Five points later, he had the tie breaker in hand, 7-5.

Kriek dropped only three points as he broke Arias to begin the second set and then held for a 2-0 lead. Arias broke back in the eighth game at 30, but Kriek, forcing the play by coming to the net, broke right back. He won the match by serving a love game.



Luis Aparicio

Hall of Fame Taps Aparicio, Killebrew, Drysdale; Selection Largest in 12 Years

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK — Luis Aparicio, Harmon Killebrew and Don Drysdale were elected to baseball's Hall of Fame Tuesday night, the largest group of players picked in 12 years.

But 26 other retired players on the ballot did not make it, with Hoyt Wilhelm falling only a few votes short, and Nelson Fox, Billy Williams and Jim Bunning next.

The three winners, contemporaries in the major leagues a generation ago, will be inducted into the Hall of Fame in Cooperstown, New York, on Aug. 12. They may be joined by others picked in March by a special veterans' committee. But for now, they bring the total to 185 elected to the hall in its 44 years.

The results were announced by the Baseball Writers Association of America, which conducts the annual election. Killebrew and Drysdale were to be introduced at a ceremony here Wednesday, but Aparicio was unable to make the trip from Venezuela, where he broadcasts winter-league baseball.

To be elected, a player has to be retired at least five years and has to be listed on at least 75 percent of the 403 ballots cast. The writers are allowed to vote for as many as 10 candidates, and a player needed 303 votes to be elected.

The three winners made it with distinctly different backgrounds. Aparicio was a shortstop, mostly for the Chicago White Sox; Killebrew a home-run hitter for the Washington Senators and Minnesota Twins and Drysdale a power pitcher for the Brooklyn and Los Angeles Dodgers.

Aparicio, who fell 29 votes short last year, led the list this time with 341 votes, about 84.5 percent of the total. It was his sixth year on the ballot. Killebrew, only 12 votes shy last year, finished second with 335 votes in his fourth year on the list. Drysdale, 39 votes short a year ago, ran third with 316 votes in his 10th attempt to qualify.

The last time three players were elected was in 1972, when the winners were Yogi Berra, Sandy Koufax and Early Wynn.

It was, in fact, an election marked by success for stars who had tried and missed by close margins. The 29 players on the ballot included 10 who were listed for the first time. But none of them won even the five percent of the votes needed to be carried on the ballot again next year.

The most poignant loser was Wilhelm, who pitched in 1,070 games as a knuckleball specialist. He fell 38 votes short last year, gained ground this time, but was still 13 votes short. Next came Fox.

A star infielder for 19 years, who finished 57 votes away. Then came Williams, who hit 426 home runs, but missed by 101 votes.

The only other player with more than 200 votes was Bunning, the pitcher who became a state senator and who also lost the election for governor of Kentucky last fall. In 17 years in the big leagues, he posted 224 victories, including a perfect game and a no-hitter. But he got 201 votes, 102 below the total needed.

Aparicio, by finishing first, scored a notable victory for glove men, who have complained that the hall is the preserve of hitters. He was the first shortstop elected by the writers since Ernie Banks in 1978. Banks had been the first shortstop since Lou Boudreau in 1970.

Aparicio played 10 seasons with the White Sox and a total of eight with the Baltimore Orioles and Boston Red Sox in a career that started in 1956.

He holds the record for most games played by a shortstop (2,581), most assists (8,016), most chances (12,564) and most double plays (1,533).

He also had a batting average of .262, with 2,677 hits, and played in 13 All-Star Games.

Killebrew, who expressed dismay when he was not elected the last three times, played third and first base for 21 years beginning in 1954. For 20 of those years, he was the slugging star of the Senators and Twins.

He hit 573 home runs, ranking fifth on baseball's all-time list. Only Babe Ruth hit more in the American League.

Drysdale began his career with the Brooklyn Dodgers and moved with the Dodgers to Los Angeles two years later. He was the right-hander who teamed with left-hander Sandy Koufax to form one of the strongest pitching entries in modern times.

He won 209 games and lost 166, with an earned-run average of 2.95. But his most dazzling record came in 1968, when he pitched six straight shutouts, and did not allow a run for 58 innings.



Harmon Killebrew



Don Drysdale

China Makes a Great Leap Forward in Preparing for Olympics

By Christopher S. Wren

New York Times Service

PEKING — When China went to its first Olympic Games, in Los Angeles in 1932, its squad consisted of a 100-meter sprinter who was eliminated in the trials, and his coach.

Fifty-two years later, China will return to Los Angeles with an Olympic squad of 200 athletes and 100 coaches, doctors and other officials. "So after a half-century, the number of people has increased 150 times," Wu Zhongyuan, spokesman for the Chinese Olympic Committee, quipped recently.

The Chinese admit that they do not expect to do well. But their participation in the 1984 Olympics marks the most significant step yet taken toward Peking's announced goal of developing into a major sports power by the end of the century.

China's hopes for a respectable showing — and maybe even a gold medal — are focused on the Summer Games at Los Angeles. Only 40 Chinese are going to the Winter Games next month at Sarajevo, Yugoslavia, to compete in the Alpine and Nordic skiing, speed and figure skating and biathlon. The hockey team is being kept home.

The Chinese sports newspaper has conceded that in winter sports, "China is still a long way from the advanced world levels."

China intends to compete in 15 events at Los Angeles, with selective strengths in track and field, weight lifting, gymnastics and women's volleyball. It will be the first time that the Communist mainland will be represented at an Olympics by a full contingent of athletes.

Some Chinese swimmers showed up late at the Helsinki Olympics in

1952 to put in a desultory showing. China was readmitted to the Olympic movement in 1979 and it sent a small team to the 1980 Winter Games at Lake Placid, but it joined the boycott of the subsequent Summer Games in Moscow to protest the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

With its propensity for slogans, China has coined a militant challenge for sports: "Break Out of Asia and Advance on the World." It has already come a long way. China had a weak sports tradition and was debilitated by famine, war and revolution well into the 20th century. After the Communists took over in 1949, they began developing organized sports, but the effort unraveled when radical politics took priority during the 1966-1976 Cultural Revolution.

"Before the Cultural Revolution, we were doing quite well," recalled Li Pingta, an official of the All-China Sports Federation. "Our weight lifting, track and field and swimming were all good. Due to the Cultural Revolution, some of these were dragged back down again."

Sports have been revived under the pragmatic regime of Deng Xiaoping, China's current leader. The government claims that 300 million Chinese, nearly a third of the population, now engage in some kind of physical training.

Children are being selected early for their potential and sent after classes to thousands of "sports" schools, a less intense version of the Soviet sports-training machine. And the five proficiency grades for athletes, borrowed from the Russians in 1956, and dropped 10 years later, have been restored for 37 sports categories.



Tong Fei, above, at the world gymnastics championships; volleyball team, left, takes a test; Zhu Jianhua, world record-breaking high jumper.

Li Menghua, the minister in charge of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, told a conference last March that the goal of China's physical culture in this century was to produce athletes with both sportsmanship and outstanding skills who would rank China among the major world sports powers by the year 2000.

Some of the sports that China does best, such as table tennis, badminton and kung fu, are not yet

recognized as Olympic events. Wu said that Chinese athletes had reached world competition levels in only a third of some 40 popular sports.

The Chinese have not been hesitant about importing foreign expertise. A U.S. skier quietly helped coached the ski team. A Bulgarian has taught rhythmic gymnastics and a Brazilian is being brought in to coach the basketball team.

In the race to catch up, China has joined 46 international sports organizations, according to Wu. Chinese athletes began to dominate regional competition by winning 61 gold medals at the 1982 Asian Games in New Delhi. China has applied to stage the 1990 Asian Games in Peking, and plans to build new sports facilities if it is chosen.

China used to denigrate the importance of winning with the old Maoist motto, "Friendship first, competition second." Now its athletes are taught that victories are necessary to earn respect for China in the eyes of the world.

"We'll require our sportsmen to get the best achievements and win honor for the motherland, and our players are determined to do so," said Li Pingta, in discussing China's attitude toward the Summer Olympics.

China's best chance for a gold medal at Los Angeles is Zhu Jianhua, the lanky Shanghai student who broke the world record for the high jump twice in 1983. The 20-year-old Zhu cleared 2.38 meters (7 feet 9 3/4 inches) at the national games last September in Shanghai. The Chinese press has treated those games as a dress rehearsal for the Olympics.

Although Zhu remains the world champion high jumper, it is uncertain how well he will do under the pressure of international competition, since he took only a bronze medal at the world track and field championships in Helsinki last August.

Another hopeful is Wu Shude, a 24-year-old weight lifter in the 56-kilo (123.5-pound) class who set a world record by snatching 128 kilos at Shanghai.

With Li Ning and Tong Fei, China is fielding its best men's gymnastic team, which beat the Soviet squad to win the team title at the world gymnastics championships in Budapest last October. The women's volleyball team, which took two world championships in a row, is also a serious contender. Its strongest player, Lang Ping, has been nicknamed The Hammer for her powerful spikes.

But the Olympic committee has played down the likelihood of a

NHL Standings

W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
NY Islanders	24	14	2	88	103
NY Rangers	24	14	5	93	125
Pittsburgh	22	16	4	92	127
Philadelphia	20	20	3	82	147
Pittsburgh	9	26	3	130	188
New Jersey	9	31	2	88	120

BASEBALL

NEW YORK — Named Barry Foote manager of Fort Lauderdale of the Florida State League. Named Luis Tiant assistant coach of Fort Lauderdale.

TORONTO — Named Dennis Luma, pitcher.

MAJOR LEAGUES — Named Dennis Luma, pitcher.

NEW YORK — Named Dennis Luma, pitcher.

MAJOR LEAGUES — Named Dennis Luma, pitcher.

GOLDEN STATE — Named Eric Floyd, pitcher.

PHOENIX — Named Paul Westhoff, pitcher.

MAJOR LEAGUES — Named Dennis Luma, pitcher.

MAJOR LEAGUES — Named Dennis Luma, pitcher.

MAJOR LEAGUES — Named Dennis Luma, pitcher.

MAJOR LEAGUES — Named Dennis Luma, pitcher.

MAJOR LEAGUES — Named Dennis Luma, pitcher.

MAJOR LEAGUES — Named Dennis Luma, pitcher.

MAJOR LEAGUES — Named Dennis Luma, pitcher.

MAJOR LEAGUES — Named Dennis Luma, pitcher.

MAJOR LEAGUES — Named Dennis Luma, pitcher.

MAJOR LEAGUES — Named Dennis Luma, pitcher.

MAJOR LEAGUES — Named Dennis Luma, pitcher.

MAJOR LEAGUES — Named Dennis Luma, pitcher.

MAJOR LEAGUES — Named Dennis Luma, pitcher.

MAJOR LEAGUES — Named Dennis Luma, pitcher.

MAJOR LEAGUES — Named Dennis Luma, pitcher.

MAJOR LEAGUES — Named Dennis Luma, pitcher.

MAJOR LEAGUES — Named Dennis Luma, pitcher.

MAJOR LEAGUES — Named Dennis Luma, pitcher.

MAJOR LEAGUES — Named Dennis Luma, pitcher.

MAJOR LEAGUES — Named Dennis Luma, pitcher.

MAJOR LEAGUES — Named Dennis Luma, pitcher.

MAJOR LEAGUES — Named Dennis Luma, pitcher.

MAJOR LEAGUES — Named Dennis Luma, pitcher.

MAJOR LEAGUES — Named Dennis Luma, pitcher.

MAJOR LEAGUES — Named Dennis Luma, pitcher.

MAJOR LEAGUES — Named Dennis Luma, pitcher.

MAJOR LEAGUES — Named Dennis Luma, pitcher.

MAJOR LEAGUES — Named Dennis Luma, pitcher.

MAJOR LEAGUES — Named Dennis Luma, pitcher.

Transition

TAMPA BAY — Named John Brunner offensive coordinator. Wayne Fawcett assistant bench coach.

CHICAGO — Named Dennis Luma, pitcher.

JACKSONVILLE — Named Kelly Lowrey, offensive coordinator.

NEW JERSEY — Named Ted Cottrell defensive coordinator. Dale Lindsey defensive coordinator.

NEW ORLEANS — Named Bob Show linebacker coach. Alvin Williams defensive coordinator.

PITTSBURGH — Named Jack Delaney, offensive coordinator.

PITTSBURGH — Named Jack Delaney, offensive coordinator.

PITTSBURGH — Named Jack Delaney, offensive coordinator.

PITTSBURGH — Named Jack Delaney, offensive coordinator.

PITTSBURGH — Named Jack Delaney, offensive coordinator.

PITTSBURGH — Named Jack Delaney, offensive coordinator.

PITTSBURGH — Named Jack Delaney, offensive coordinator.

PITTSBURGH — Named Jack Delaney, offensive coordinator.

PITTSBURGH — Named Jack Delaney, offensive coordinator.

PITTSBURGH — Named Jack Delaney, offensive coordinator.

PITTSBURGH — Named Jack Delaney, offensive coordinator.

PITTSBURGH — Named Jack Delaney, offensive coordinator.

PITTSBURGH — Named Jack Delaney, offensive coordinator.

PITTSBURGH — Named Jack Delaney, offensive coordinator.

PITTSBURGH — Named Jack Delaney, offensive coordinator.

PITTSBURGH — Named Jack Delaney, offensive coordinator.

PITTSBURGH — Named Jack Delaney, offensive coordinator.

PITTSBURGH — Named Jack Delaney, offensive coordinator.

PITTSBURGH — Named Jack Delaney, offensive coordinator.

PITTSBURGH — Named Jack Delaney, offensive coordinator.

PITTSBURGH — Named Jack Delaney, offensive coordinator.

PITTSBURGH — Named Jack Delaney, offensive coordinator.

PITTSBURGH — Named Jack Delaney, offensive coordinator.

PITTSBURGH — Named Jack Delaney, offensive coordinator.

PITTSBURGH — Named Jack Delaney, offensive coordinator.

PITTSBURGH — Named Jack Delaney, offensive coordinator.

PITTSBURGH — Named Jack Delaney, offensive coordinator.

PITTSBURGH — Named Jack Delaney, offensive coordinator.

PITTSBURGH — Named Jack Delaney, offensive coordinator.

PITTSBURGH — Named Jack Delaney, offensive coordinator.

PITTSBURGH — Named Jack Delaney, offensive coordinator.

PITTSBURGH — Named Jack Delaney, offensive coordinator.

PITTSBURGH — Named Jack Delaney, offensive coordinator.

PITTSBURGH — Named Jack Delaney, offensive coordinator.

PITTSBURGH — Named Jack Delaney, offensive coordinator.

PITTSBURGH — Named Jack Delaney, offensive coordinator.

PITTSBURGH — Named Jack Delaney, offensive coordinator.

PITTSBURGH — Named Jack Delaney, offensive coordinator.

PITTSBURGH — Named Jack Delaney, offensive coordinator.

